THE CRIMSON TRIANGLE AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO 204 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P.& O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I, sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed wher. the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia are purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	
Cochin		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankan	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per sent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA. LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£21,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 30 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—

Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT

21, Church Gate Street, Fort.
Falooda and Moglai Dishes our Speciality.

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.
A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH GRADE KEROSINE OILS.

We have in stock for ready delivery the following brands of high grade kerosine oils in cases, packed in America, of The Texas Company, incorporated in Texas, U. S. A.

Brands.	Rates.
Southern Star 150° (Fire Test) ..	Rs. 7-9-0 per case.
Unicorn brand 125° (,, ,,) ..	,, 7-2-0 ,, ,,

The above oils give clear mellow light, restful and pleasing. They give off no odors or smoke and burn steadily to the last drop.
Buyers will be given delivery free of charge.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stock of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc., and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed moderate rates.

Intending buyers shonld communicate with
AHMED HUSEIN & COMPANY,
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF A QUANTITY OF BAGS OF UNEXPENDED VOYAGE RATIONS AND OTHER ARTICLES.

By order of the Embarkation Supply Officer Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 27th day of August, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at No. 3 Shed Alexandra Docks.

A quantity of bags of unexpended voyage rations and other articles.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed the same day.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1917 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF ITALIAN WHITE AND COLOURED MARBLE STATUES, BUSTS, PEDESTALS HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LARGE VENETIAN MIRRORS, IRON SAFES, CHANDELIERS ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 30th day of August, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the shop next to National Bank and opposite the Currency Office Esplanade Road, Fort (where the kit has been removed for the convenience of sale) by order of the concerned a large consignment comprising Venice, Italian, white and cloured marble statues, busts, animal models by well-known artists, marble electric table and hall lamps, pedestals, garden flower pots, etc.

As also handsome household furniture etc, of a Military Officer and others comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, cabinets, marble top tables, bedstead, mirror door almirahs, panel door cupboard, tapestry lined drawing room suites, easy chairs, hall chandeliers, large Venetian mirrors, iron sofas, etc. etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th August 1917.

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO A LEASE FOR 3 (THREE) YEARS OF A VALUABLE PLOT OF MUNICIPAL LAND, AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 27th August 1917, at 3 p.m. (B. T.) sell by public auction on the premises:—

The right to lease for (3) three years the vacant piece of land comprising an area of 684 square yards or thereabouts situate on the West side of Abdul Rehman Street, at its junction with 3rd Agiary Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOL DAMAGED BY WATER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at "A Shed," Princes Dock, by order of Messrs. Haji Sultannali Shusatary & Co., and on account and risk of the Concerned:—

EX. S. S. "ANYO MARU."

3 Boras of wool daamged by water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 27th August, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY PAINT AND OIL CASKS, WOOD SCANTLINGS, TIN CUTTINGS, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th August, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon.

A large quantity of empty paint and oil casks, old wood scantlings, tin cuttings, ash oars broken, linen and coir runners old, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF COTTON WASTE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 28th August, 1917, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), in the morning at the Sir Shapurji Bharoocha Mills, De Lisle Road, Parel, by order of the Agents of the aforesaid mills, the following different kinds of cotton waste:—

A large quantity of dropping low fly, Gulter fly, oily hard waste, broken cops, top roller, frame clearer, card roller fly, oily cotton, coloured waste, roving dirty, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGO EX. S. S. "INDIA," LATE S. S. "VORWAERTS."

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 3rd September, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Port Trust Ballard Pier shed, near the Bombay Port Trust Office, the following goods, being a portion of uncleared and unreleased cargo of the above vessel:—

20 cases enamelled ware, 10 cases soap, 25 cases lamp glass (chimney), 2 cases cotton wicks, 18 cases Berlin wool, 1 case maggi preserves, 4 cases hat racks, 1 case note book, 5 cases pencils, 1 case sweetmeats, 47 cases cigarette paper, 4 cases perfumery, 65 cases ceresin wax, 5 cases sugarware, 3 cases metalware, 15 cases account books, 11 cases iron safes and 11 wooden stands, 12 cases glass and metal buttons, 1 case colour (aniline dye), 2 cases, shoes; 5 cases books; 1 case placards, 4 bales carpets; 1 case plaster; 10 cases iron sticks, 7 cases lama braids, 20 cases mineral water (unnadi Jans); 14 cases felt hats; 4 cases, antimony; 2 cases, combs, 1 case, glassware (electric lamp); 10 cases hurricane lanterns; 27 cases, bentwood furniture; 10 cases, exercise books, 2 cases, glass bangles; 1 case liqueur cabintt, 2 cases garters (cotton and India Rubber fabric).

19 cases (cotton goods, such as 1 case tarpaulin;

3 cases prints, 2 cases collar and sleeve cuff, 1 case bed sheets and napkins, 12 cases cotton trouserings, 14 cases undershirts, combination girl's dresses, paints, etc., 20 bales woollen blankets, 10 cases Turkey red yarn.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 27th August, 1917.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—
229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted." "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Snnday. Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country ..	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ROCCELLA WEED YIELDING PURPLE DYE.—The undersigned can supply Roccella weed yielding rich purple dye for cotton or wool upto 200 cwts. Offers invited. Apply to K. N. DESAI, Savantvadi. 9502

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Rd. Fort, Bombay.

REAL AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD CHAIRS can be had at moderate rate from E. D. BILLIMORIA, Cabinet maker, BARBHAYA MOHALLA, Bibijan Street, Bombay. 9271

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

FRUITS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3/8, all charges included, by V.P. parcel post, Apply to CAPTAIN SANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 9153

MISCELLANEOUS

STAMPS—INDIA NATIVE STATES, 75-100-150-200 Rs. 4, 6, 12, 25, Chinaware Manuscript Shanuma, Embroideries, B. PONCHAJI, Medows Street. 9477

BOARD—RESIDENCE and OUTSID MEALS on moderate terms. Lodge for Europeans and Anglo-Indians only. Address Mrs. PETERS, 460, Rasta's Peth, near Wellesly Road, and Synagogue St., Poona. 9475

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR TYRES and TUBES for cheapest, prompt and reliable vulcanising at as. 8 and 4 per inch respectively. Cars on hire and for sale. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupatty, Bombay. A.

EDUCATIONAL.

TUITIONS—To ladies and gentlemen in Drawing and Painting undertaken by expert artist. Terms moderate. Apply to SIKHA, Elavia Buildings, Bombay 2. 9349

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TWO MEN of some education as DRILL MASTERS. Salary Rs. 30 plus 5 to start. Apply in person immediately to D. G. PADHYE, Secretary, Schools' Committee, Bombay Municipality Bombay. 9444.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced HINDOO MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a Ginning Factory at Hingoli, Nizam State. Apply personally to Messrs. MAMRAJ RAMBHAGAT Marwari Bazar. 9484

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS Experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER for the Khalsa Spinning and Weaving Mills, Delhi. Apply at once with testimonials stating terms to the SECRETARY. 9451

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED STEWARD with GOOD CERTIFICATES to attend the dining table. Apply MANAGER, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, Bombay. 9463

WANTED—A KNITTING MISTRESS, starting salary Rs. 20 plus 4. Apply in person immediately to D. G. PADHYE, Secretary, Schools' Committee, Bombay Municipality, Bombay. 9443

WANTED.—One FEMALE ASSISTANT-SURGEON or SUB-ASSISTANT-SURGEON for a temporary post. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Churchgate, Bombay. 9464

WANTED—A CERTIFIED MIDWIFE and NURSE (Indian or Eurasian) for Mombassa B. E. Africa. Apply in person to Messrs. CASSAM KARMALLY & Co., 204, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi, from 9 to 12 a.m. 9500

WANTED—A reliable CHEMIST undertake the Sole Agency of a well popularised Patent Medicine in India on the expiry of the original agents' contract. Unique opportunity. Miss not. Apply to the Box No. 109, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9441

WANTED by an established Import firm SALESMEN for Mill stores, chemicals and Colours. Only those acquainted with the trade and having good influence with the dealers need apply. Good salaries and commission to competent men. Apply with copies of testimonials and terms to Box No. 110, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9447

WANTED.—A PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS for the Sanatan Dharam College Lahore; competent to teach upto M. A. Standard. Salary Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 350 A higher salary might be given to on with a brilliant record. Apply with testimonials stating qualifications, age, previous experience and religious views, etc., to LALA GOPAL CHAND, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Lahore, Honorary Secretary. 9452

WANTED.—For the I. A. Classes attached to the Ravenshaw Girls' High School at Cuttack. A LADY GRADUATE, on Rs. 150 a month, to teach Botany and Mathematics. The appointment will for the present be made on a temporary basis. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 20th of September, 1917. N. GUPTA, Offg. Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa, dated Ranchi, the 20th of August. 1917. 9478.

WANTED

AN ITALIAN DIPLOMATIST wishes to give upto date Academical Scientific training in Fine Arts. Also tuition in the Italian Language. Apply to Box No. 84, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9329

WANTED—The READERS of this Paper to read our advertisement on the leader page. K. O. MARROTT, 189/191, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 9379

WANTED—AGENTS for the new Indian Manufacturing Co. for Black Japan and Phenyle. N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonjee Building, Dongree Post No. 9. 9150

WANTED—COTTON PRESS, complete with finisher and Ginning Factory of 50 to 60 Gins complete or machinery. See or write SHETH RAMLAL JEDEVPRATAB c/o Nrisinha Hindu Lodge Room No. 8, near Crawford Market, Bombay. 9503

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—A HYDRAULIC COTTON BALING PRESS for mofussil, with a Finisher and Engine complete, must be quite in working condition. Strong and reliable. Apply immediately with particulars to Box No. 112, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9459

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—WATERPROOF OVER COATS from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 6-8 each and Gents best English made New Boots and Shoes from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 8-8 each at K. C. MARROTT, Largest Importer and Contractor of Secondhand Clothings, 189/191, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 9378

B. S. A. PUCCA PATH RACERS, the machine which has been the top notch in cycle racing world. Rs. 200. Only a few received. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. C

FOR SALE.—ENGLISH Fire Bricks, Boiler Accessories, one Water Heater, 3½ft. by 6ft., one Wrought Iron Tank, length 45½ft., width 13ft. and depth 4 ft., 4 Wrought Iron Stair cases with platform, railing etc. 16ft. long, 4 ft. broad, steps 1 ft. wide and 7 inches high. Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road. 9408.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE CINEMA OUTTURN, its TENT, all in good condition. Apply to Box No. 119, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9482

FOR SALE—Four cylinder BELSIZE CAR, fitted with new tyres, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 4,000. Please apply to Box No. 118, "Bombay Chronicle." 9481

FOR SALE.—5 tons MOTOR LORRY "BRITISH BERNA," slightly used and in perfect condition. Write to Box No. 113 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9460

FOR SALE.—Smart U. H. L. GOLD ART STEEL COMBINATION ROLL TOP Brief and Foolscap size TYPEWRITER TABLES and CABINETS by Toledo Metal Furniture Co., of America, at MEHTA AUCTIONEER'S ROOMS, 53, Medows Street, Fort. 977

FOR SALE—6 cyl. BUICK TAXI 1916 Model, in perfect condition, (with Sims Bosch Magneto to be fitted) for Rs. 7,000 or nearest offer for immediate sale. Write to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9458

FOR SALE—A METAL FACTORY in full working order, with steam engines, Lancashire boilers, and other machinery complete. For particulars apply to H. K. PATWARDHAN, C/o G. G. DABHOLKAR, 16 Angre's Wadi Back Road, Girgaon, Bombay, 4. 9449

FOR SALE or HIRE—A Bungalow at Worli, Cleveland Hill, with West facing and commanding sea. Accommodation and bed-rooms, hall, outhouses and stables. Apply to JAN MAHOMED DEWJI, Jail Road, North Cross Street, Umarkhadi. 9499

FOR SALE—35 Volumes ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA—9th Edition (1886) Vols. 1-24 and New Volumes "Times" Edition (1903) Vols. 25-35. Cloth bound in very good condition with revolving bookstand to hold 24 volumes. Offers for the above will be received by F. G. ARNOULD, Yacht Club Chambers, Bombay. 9501

FOR SALE.—On the MAHIM FORE SHORE abutting on the WESTERN AVENUE, a large piece of land, measuring 31,902 square yards having a Sea Frontage of 1,040 feet eminently suitable for fine Seaside residences or big Industrial concern. For particulars apply Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road. 9442

TO BE LET.

TO LET—STABLES for Motor Cars at Rebsch Street, Club Road, Byculla. For particulars apply to MOHOMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Tent Factory, Tardeo. 9504

TO LET.—Commodious, well situated BUNGALOW at Anstey Road, Altamount Road, with E. L. and modern conveniences, overlooking sea. Apply "S." 361, Hornby Road. 9450

TO LET—TOP FLOOR at Apollo Bunder with E. and F. Rent Rs. 100. To Let ground floor Apollo Bunger, suitable for shop or a bachelor with sanitary and E. and F. equipments. Rent Rs. 75. Write to Box No. 104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9410

TO BE LET—AT ANDHERI, Murzbanabad Road from 1st October, a spacious storeyed Bungalow MOUNT PLEASANT standing on an elevated position. Furnished with nice gardens extensive compound and wells. Commanding grand views on all sides. Five minutes' walk from station. Rent monthly Rs. 300. Apply to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, 5-7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 9498

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have this day authorised MR. BOMANJEE ADERJEE ENGINEER to sign Per Procuration the name of our firm as AGENTS of THE TEXTILE MFG. CO. LTD. also as AGENTS of THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MFG. CO. LTD., and for our general business wherever it is necessary to sign our name.

NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1917. 9479

GWALIOR STATE WORKSHOPS.

SALE OF COPPER SCRAP.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of COPPER SCRAP collected from pure Copper Sheets used for Copper Coins, of which some tons are offered for sale.

Tenders will be received for the whole or part of the Copper Scrap up to 15th September 1917.

Intending purchasers desiring to have sample of the Copper Scrap will be supplied with the same on receipt of a remittance of Rupee one.

The Copper Scrap will be delivered F. O. R. Gwalior (G. I. P. Railway.)

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

B. B. PAGNIS, L. A. A.,
Manager, State Workshops,
Gwalior.

Dated 17th August, 1917. 9424

PUBLIC NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

Re: ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and from 1st September, 1917, the timing of certain of the Mail and Passenger trains on the G. I. P. system will be altered.

For full particulars see the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations or apply to the Station Masters or the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th August, 1917

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for the sale of an upper-storied Chawl at Dookar Bazar or Lohar Street bearing Street Nos. 394 to 406 belonging to the estate of the late E. J. Kharas. Apply to JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS, Solicitors, Bell Lane. 9507

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 4 CERTIFICATES OF SHARES No. 986/989 standing in the Books of the Chhoi Silk Mill Co., Ltd. in the name of late Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Jesung of Bombay have been misplaced, LOST or STOLEN. Due notice of the same has been given to the company of the issue of duplicates and the public are warned against dealing with the originals.

Bai PEROJBAI.
Widow of Eduljee Rustomjee Jesung. 9506

NOTICE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE DAWOODI BORAH COMMUNITY.

MY attention has been drawn to an article appearing in the issue of the "Sanj Vartman" of the 13th August, and of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" of 19th idem, wherein it is alleged that after having left the Sayeefee Madressa of Surat for two years, I, of my own free will went to Poona and appeared before the Sayedeena Saheb and asked for pardon, and requested permission to be re-admitted to the Madressa and that the head Moolajee Saheb granted me pardon and accepted my request. The said allegation is absolutely false. The correct facts are that on the 10th instant when I was staying at Surat in Moosa Raj Wadi, some Borahe came to me and by means of coercion and threats and other wrongful means took me to Dawoodbhai Saheb in Surat, and forced me to give the "Baiat," and sign a writing. I was thence taken to Poona by four men one of whom was the brother of the Divan, and there also under coercion and threats I gave the Baiat, and signed a writing before Tahir Saifudin. I therefore hereby declare that I am not bound in any way whatsoever by the said Baiats or the said writings to which my signature was obtained under the above circumstances, and I further declare that I do not believe in the least in the five "Daees" from Najmuddin to Tahir Saifuddin and I do not acknowledge them to be true "Daees" owing to the absence of "Nass."

GAZANFAR SH. KURBANHUSAIN,
Bombay, 25th August, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S "BOMBAY MARU" arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, and the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

A 4 Cylinder roomy comfortable 5. seater torpedo body CADILLAC CAR in excellent condition. Electric head, side and tail lamps and self starter. A 4, Cylinder 15 H. P. two seater Overland, electric head, side and tail lamps Dicky seat speedometer, etc.

A 4 Cylinder 12-14 H. P. RENAULT CAR, fitted with a roomy 5, seater comfortable body in perfect running order. Apply

HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS,
No. 6, New Queen's Road. 9492

NOTICE.

WANTED—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS on a consolidated pay of Rs. 45 a month for temporary Civil duty in this Presidency only. Applicants must be registered under the Bombay Medical Act VI of 1912. Apply, stating qualifications, to

H. E. STANGER-LEATHES,
Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay

Poona, 22nd August, 1917. 9488

THE ELPHINSTONE MILLS.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE.

ALL the kinds of waste and cotton tares produced at the above Mills during the period ending 31st December, 1917, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 a.m., at the Mill premises.

A deposit of Rs. 25 per cent. of the value will have to be paid by the buyer as soon as the lot is knocked down.

The form of agreement, which the buyer will have to sign, can be inspected at the above Mills on applying to the Secretary.

All the wastes are ready for inspection at the above Mills at any time during the day. 9421

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our servant has lost five shares Nos. 2510, 2535, 2541, 2571, 72 of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., in the name of Moolraj Khatao on the 18th instant. A pr will be awarded to him, who will hand over the above shares to the undersigned at the following address

JAMNADAS KHUSHALDAS VORA.
Share and Stock Broker,
9505 Share Bazar, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), of Very Rich Latest Artistic Designed Household Furniture by Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Canji and other Well-known Makers, Rich Indian Carved Wardrobes, Hand Carved Devenports Hornless Gramophones, Full Compass Grand Cottage Piano by Ignace Play-r Co. of Paris, large Cabinet Designed Star Organ by the Star Organ Co. of America, Jost's Full Size Radio fan, etc., etc

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, New Marine Lines, Queen's Road, the very rich latest artistic designed highly polished household furniture by Messrs. John roberts, Devji Kanji and other well-known makers consisting of sliding dining tables, dining chairs, Queen Anne and Louis Pattern sideboards, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, silk tapestry lined fan and moon pattern spring cushioned drawing room complete suite, artistic drawing hall cabinets, revolving roll top office tables, Indian carved lady's Devenporte, rich hand carved wardrobes, hornless gramophones with selected records, full compass grand cottage piano by the Ignace Player Co. of Paris, large cabinet designed organ by the Star Organ Co. of America, full size Jost's Radio fan, rich Persian carpets, rich ornaments, Chesterfield easy chairs and sofas, Majolica flower vases, mirrored hatstands, rich teapoys, set of pictures of Othelo series by Shakespeare, rich engravings, rich door curtains, select bedroom double and single almyrahs, cle and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble top dressing and washing tables, iron and wooden double and single beds, rich platedware, glassware, porcelainware, etc., etc.

The property of A. C. Gupta, Esq., M.A., Chief Assist. Accountant-General, Bombay and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th August, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
EVERY NIGHT AT 9-30
HOWITT-PHILLIPS DRAMATIC CO.
WHO HAVE SCORED ANOTHER HUGE INITIAL SUCCESS.
TO-NIGHT
Another Splendid Farce:
"YE GODS."

From the Strand Theatre, London, telling what happened to the love affairs of the man who derided ancient household gods.

TO-MORROW
Somerset Maugham's latest comedy:
"CAROLINE."

WEDNESDAY
The great Canadian Drama from the Garric Theatre, London:
"TIGER'S CUB."

THURSDAY
Stanley Moughton's Great Lancashire Play:
"THE YOUNGER GENERATION"

FRIDAY
W. J. Lock's Charming Play:
"THE MORALS OF MARCUS"

LOOK OUT FOR THE FIRST MATINEE OF THE SEASON
SATURDAY NEXT.

Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and Ans. 8.
Boxes Rs. 15 to Rs. 45.
Booking at Rose & Co., from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., week days; Saturdays till 1 p.m.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45
SPLENDID PICTURE BILL.
"ASHES"

The story of a poor girl who turned out to be a real Cinderella and found wealth and happiness.

"A WIFE'S FOLLY"

How a woman deserted her husband and how her child brought forgiveness to her.

"WHY, UNCLE"

A comic in which nephew and uncle each think the other a saint.

And the latest
PATHE GAZETTE.

BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE.
The Operatic Event of 1917,
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
TO-NIGHT at 9-30
THE HAPPY DAY
TUESDAY 28TH
THE BING BOYS ARE HERE
WEDNESDAY 29th
HIGH JINKS
THURSDAY 30th
THE WALTZ DREAM
FRIDAY 31st
THEODORE & CO.
SATURDAY 1ST.
THE MERRY WIDOW
SUNDAY 2ND
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE ANNOUNCED LATER.
PRICES AS USUAD.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily.
Saturday from 10 a. m. to 1-30 p. m.
Patrons are informed that seats booked provisionally can only be kept for a few hours.

3 FAREWELL PERFORMANCES 3
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES.
PALACE OF VARIETIES.
The
GAIETY COMPANY
Presents the
SCARLET DANDIES
In their Successful
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Produced by CHAS. WEATHERLY
Pronounced as
A CAPITAL ENTERTAINMENT
From Start to Finish.
8 TALENTED ARTISTS 8
ALL NEW CHORUSES
UP-TO-DATE SONGS
SMART COSTUMES
ELEGANT DANCES
FULL OF FUN AND FROLIC.
A Combination of
MUSIC—MIRTH—MERRIMENT
THURDAY NEXT
MONSTER GALA NIGHT
WATCH FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

NEW ALAHMBRA
CINEMA.
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.
Second Grand Instalment of 12,000 Feet of
LIBERTY
OR
LOVE'S BATTLEFIELD
60 Thousand feet Long Serial.
MARIE WALCAMP and EDDIE POLO
will Exhibit Most Astounding FEATS.
PRICES HALF ONLY
SAT. & SUN. PRIZE MATINEES
At 3-30 and 5-15 and Every Night at 7-0, 9-0 and 11-0 (S.T.).

STILL GOING BIG

You can do what thousands of other picture-goers have done, and are doing.

START SEEING THIS SERIAL TO-DAY

Each episode is a complete mystery story in itself and does not spoil the trend of the story if you miss an episode.

THE PURPLE MASK
THE PURPLE MASK
Episodes 9 and 10
Thrice nightly:—7-15, 9, & 10-45.
USUAL HALF RATES
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE Bombay's Picture Theatre Par Excellence. To-day at 6-30, 8-30, 10 p.m.

THIS WEEK A MAGNIFICENT BROADWAY STAR FEATURE

"Mr. Barnes of New York"

A comedy drama in 4 acts adapted from the well-known play and novel by Archibald Clavering Gunter.

PHOTOGRAPHED AND PRODUCED BY THE VITAGRAPH CO., LD.

"Mr. Barnes of New York." The book and the play by Archibald Clavering Gunter made a decided sensation when produced in the 80's and the photoplay has scored an even greater success because many scenes in the book which cannot be produced on the stage lend themselves admirably to Motion Picture Photography.

"Mr. Barnes of New York." The cast presented in this great story of a Vendetta is an ideal one headed by the famous screen artist.

Mr. Maurice Costello who in the star role of **Mr. Barnes of New York** sustains the reputation he has justly achieved as an International Photo-Drama Artist. In addition LUKE RANK IMPERSONATOR:—**PATHE'S GAZETTE.**

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P. M. NIGHTLY.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY & SUNDAY. 5 P. M.
TO-NIGHT.
PATHE'S GREAT SERIAL
"PEARL OF THE ARMY"
"PEARL OF THE ARMY"
FEATURING PEARL WHITE.
A MILITARY PHOTOPLAY UNMASKING AMERICA'S SECRET FOES.
ALSO
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
"LUKE'S LOST LIBERTY"
Comic
"UNCOMMON INSECTS"
Scientific.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

Thousands witnessed with amazement and wonder the exquisitely grand photoplay, the
"CRIMSON TRIANGLE"
in four parts—5,000 feet—during the last two days
AT THE
WEST END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNY ROAD)
It is the Drama of the day—See it!
Ladies admitted at half rates in First Class, *i.e.*, for annas FOUR only, from Monday to Friday.

EXCELSIOR PICTURES!
EVERY EVENING AT 6-30
Pathe Presents
"THE DUNGEON OF DESPAIR"
A Thrilling 3 Act Drama.
OFFICIAL WAR FILMS.
MAX LINDER.
Over the Phone.

ELDORADO
ITALIAN CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD (North)
TO-NIGHT
PROGRAMME
1 PATHE'S LATEST GAZETTE
2 3 4 5 THE PURPLE MASK
6 THE PERILS OF THE SECRET SERVICE
7 2ND ADVENTURE COMPLETE
8 COMIC CORTOONS
SATURDAY / SUNDAY 5 p.m. PRIZE SHOW TIME
6-45 8-30 10-15 p. m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
September 6th & 7th at 9-30 p. m.
A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
and an interpretation of the
"RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM"
by Mrs. E. V. WATSON
in aid of
THE LEAGUE OF MERCY
under the patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR
AND
LADY WILLINDON, C. I.
Music arranged by
PROFESSOR DAWSON.
60 PERFORMERS.
Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.
from August 28.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, Aug. 25th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	323,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	113,000
East Indian " "	115,000
American " "	1,267,000
Other " "	42,000
Total Sales	13,000
East India Sales	1 300
Total Speculation	
" Export	
East Indian "	
" " Stock	36,000
" " Forwarded	1,000
" " Actual Export	
" " Imports	6,000
" " Speculation	
American Afloat	120,000
East Indian Afloat	16 000
Total Afloat	155,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Aug. 24th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	
" Forwarded	46,000
" Imports	39,000
" Stock	224,000
Actual Weekly Sales	12,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, August 23rd.

Day's Exports to Great Britian	Nill.
" " to Continent	15,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars	88½

New York, Aug 24th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
Futures at New York Oct.	22.30
" " Jan.	22.37
" " Mar.	22.52
Spot Cotton at New York	23.40
" New Orleans	24.75
Futures at " Oct.	21.44
" " Jan.	21.63

New York, Aug. 25th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Futures at New York Oct.	21.24
" " Jan.	21.79
" " Mar	21.98
Spot Cotton at New York	23.22
" New Orleans	24.60
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	20.94
" " Jan.	21.51

MONEY MARKET.

London, August 24th.

Bar Silver Spot	44 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady Buyers.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	50½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	48½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	66½
Government Securities 3%	54½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.45

WAR LOANS.

London, August 24th.

3½% 1925—1928	£87⅞
4½% 1925—1945	£97⅛

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, August 24th.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Aug.-Sept. Value	500
Rapeseed, Ferozepore ordinary July-Aug. Value	500
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Paid Buyers	500
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Quoted	500

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Paid	500
Linseed Small grains Aug.-Sept.	500
Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	505

London, Aug. 25th.

Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	505

London, Aug 24th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£122
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£120½
Hard Spelter Nominal	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec.	20/9
Do do. Oct.	20/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Octr-Dec.	22
Do do. Oct.	22/10½

Tone:—Moderate Demand Sellers Buyers are willing to pay premiums for Bombay and Karachi, but freight is unobtainable.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept. Oct. Sellers	2/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug.	2/6½

HOME RULE

Can be governed by those souls only, whose own Homes are governed by public opinion.

For particulars apply to:—
CHHOTALAL BHOGILAL PAREKH,
Umreth (Kaira).
774

ASTHMA
Radical and Sure Cure.

63, Taltollah Lane, Calcutta.

To
Messrs. K. P. RAY AND J. P. RAY BROS.,
Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful effect of your Asthma Specific. I used your medicine to the full term of 3 months and I am glad to say that I am now perfectly free from the troublesome symptoms of the cursed malady.

I do not get any symptom of the disease since February last. I got perfect sleep at night on the 4th or 5th day after the use of the medicine.....

I trust those suffering from the troublesome effects of the disease, even from childhood, should give the medicine a fair trial and thus secure the boon and blessings of life.

BAZLUL KARIM,
Retired Magistrate.

5

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, 25th Aug.

This morning the bazaar quotation for Good Broach April was Rs. 452, but there were sellers on Association terms at this price early in the day, and later on, before the Marwari bazaar opened, business was done on Association terms at Rs. 447, the tone being easier. At 2-45 p.m., the Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 440 for Good Broach, advanced to Rs. 442 and again dropped to Rs. 440, subsequently advancing to Rs. 433. It was rumoured in the bazaar that New York closed yesterday about 70 points lower. At Colaba business was done on Association terms at Rs. 447, there being free sellers, while in the bazaar the price advanced to Rs. 445. Closing bazaar quotations, Exchange terms, were as under, the tone being steadier.

Ready cotton has been quiet with only a small business passing.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine M.G. Bengal	Sept.	378
Good M.G. Westerns	Aug.-Sept.	436
Good H.G. Westerns	Aug.-Sept.	422
Good Sawgd Dharwar	Augt.-Sept.	470
Good M.G. Coompta	Aug.-Sept.	422
Good M. G.	Aug.-Sept.	466

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April	448½
Fine Khamgaon Akola	January	427
" Khandeish	"	417
" Muthia	"	398
" Bengal	"	357
Fully Good Bengal	"	346

Quotation for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent. discount having been abolished.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. or the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 24th August:—

Cotton	2,120 bales
Wheat	3,317 cwts.
Linseed	15,446 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed etc.	250 "
Gingellyseed	Nil "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	2,000 "
Castorseed	324 "
Rice	2,516 "
Myrabollams	Nil "
Cottonseed	714 "
Mowrasseed	Nil "
Gram	995 "
Jowar	Nil "
Maize	Nil "
Barley	124 "

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION,

QUOTATIONS 25th AUGUST 1917.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	F.G.	Good.	G. F.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	381	371	359			Ready.
H.G. Sind Punjab	361	371	350			"
M.G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple"				475		"
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				472		"
M. G. Westerns				440	428	"
H.G. Westerns				430	418	"
M.G. Compta				468	474	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			505	490		"
M.G. Dhrangadra			501	490		"
H.G. Bagalkot				448	434	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD. Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange

COLABA, 25th Aug., 1917, at 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine fine	Fine	Fully Good Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	.. 381	371	361	Ready
Selndc-Punjab (M.G.)	.. 366	370	360	Ready
	.. ..	..	Good	F. G. F.
Miraj Anthni (M.G.)	.. ..	..	476	461 Ready
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	.. ..	..	446	434 Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	.. ..	..	472	462 Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	.. ..	..	440	428 Ready &
Western (H.G.)	.. ..	..	430	418 Ready
Compta (M.G.)	.. ..	..	468	474 Ready
	.. ..	..	..	..

FREIGHTS.

The following are the current quotations of by the Chamber of Commerce.

London:—	Seed and Wheat	£10 15	0	Ready
"	Myrabollams	£7 15	0	Sept.
"	Castorseed	£9 5	0	"
"	Measurement cargo	£13 15	0	"
Liverpool:—	Myrabollams	£8 5	0	Aug.-Sept.
"	Measurement cargo	£13 15	0	"
Hull:—	Myrabollams	£8 0	0	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, August 25th—4 p.m

	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Ready.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	0 2 0
" Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	0 2 0
" Karachi Bangla	38 0 0	0 1 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	0 12 0	7 2 0
" Cawnpore	0 12 0	7 2 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	0 12 0	7 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 13 0	8 3 0
" Thin	7 8 0	7 14 0
Teaseed, White 85.15	46 0 0	0 8 0
" Gajar 75.25	44 0 0	0 4 0
" Black	36 0 0	0 2 0
" Gajar 50.50	43 0 0	0 2 0
Poppyseed, White	7 0 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	39 0 0	0 12 0
Mowraseed	4 2 0	4 6 0

Forward.	Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat April-May	0	8	0
Linseed May	0	5	0
Wheat Sept. Contract	0	3	0
Linseed Sept. Contract	0	6	0

BULLION.

The silver market is steady following the rise in London and China exchanges.
Bar Gold 26-4.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 16-3-6.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 96-13.
Silver 1st Sett Ex-duty 99.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credit 1 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 185½.
3 Months sight Francs Fr. 192½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 213½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 313½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 146½.
Bank Demand on New York Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 67.
3 per cent. Small pieces 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond, guaranteed redeemable:—
3 months notice 78.
4 per cent. Long dated 75.
Municipal Long dated 74.
Municipal Short dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan. July 73½.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 90.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was steady to firm and a fair amount of business was put through. The tone of the market continues to be good.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1802/8 to 1810, and closed at 1807,8, and Fazulbhoys from 815 to 817/8.

Bradbury improved to 500, Crescents to 245, Currimbhoys to 350, Davids to 552/8, Indian Bleachings to 256/4, Indore Malwa 392/8 Shapurji to 122/8, Kohinoor to 815 ex-dividend. Pearls to 540, and Swadeshis to 1902/8.

Simplex declined to 710.

Tata Iron ordinary shares declined to 280, and deferred were placed between 1295 and 1275, and new deferreds improved to 295.

Katni ordinary shares were quoted at 272/8, and deferreds improved to 1277/8, Central India Mining to 50-8, and Shivrajpurs to 55-8.

Bombay Burma declined to 1022/8, and Tramway improved to 346/4.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The market for jute mill shares opened quiet, but buyers coming forward. The prices recovered and ruled fairly steady, but the market was rather unsettled. Coal shares were neglected, and barring on advance in Titaghur Papers. There was not much of interest in other directions. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Ghusick 19-4, 19-8; Parasea 4-10, 4-12.

Jute:—Anglo India (ord) 200, 202, 203-8, 204, 205-8; Auckland (ord) 290, 289; Clive (ord) 180-8, 182-8, 181-8, 181; Dalhousie (ord) 390; Fort William (ord) 188, 189, 194, 191; Howrah (ord) 395, 397; Kamarhatty (ord) 390, 396, 398, 396; Kanknarrah (ord) 492, 495, 491 small lot; Kelvin (ord) 598; Lawrence (ord) 370, 374; Northbrook (ord) 38-8, 38-12; Reliance (ord) 383, 381; Union (ord) 570, 575, 578.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Timber Trading (ord) 235, 237-8; British Burma Petroleum, 8, 8-4; Calcutta Ice 14 x.d.; Cawnpore Sugar (ord) 170, 171; Cawnpore Sugar (pref) 86 x.d.; Dunbar Cotton (pref.) 63 to 66; Kumardhubi Engineering New shares 34; Malaka Pinda Rubber 3-10; Pantai Rubber 185; Reliance Fire Brick Pottery 3-4, 3-8 to 3-12 p.; Ryam Sugar 14 8, 14-12; Scudai Rubber 7.55; Sandycroft Rubber 4.95; Titaghur Paper (ord) 192-8, 195, 197, 199.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 67 to 67-4, and small lots were done at Rs. 67-8 to 67-12.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

We have to report a quiet but steady market during the week with small fluctuations and prices for all positions have gone down 2d. per cwt. The July shipment is expected per s.s. "Rajah" and "Bahadur" with 100,000 bags in a day or two and there are many sellers at 25s. 3d. F.B.H. Karachi market was reported lower in the beginning of the week but has again recovered and following same Bombay remains steady. Small parcels have changed hands amongst dealers in July 25s. 6d. to 25s. 3d.

August-September 25s. to 24s. 8d.
September-October 25s. 8d. to 24s. 6d.
October-December 24s. 6d. to 24s. 3d. All F.B.H.

Calcutta market is also quiet. The demand for ready sugar is good chiefly for Persian Gulf and African ports and clearances were fair.

The following are the bazaar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Rs. 21-2-0 eq. to 25s. 6d. F.B.H. stocks 45,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 18-8-0 eq. to 21s. 9d. F.B.H. stocks 20,000 bags.

Soft no stocks.

Mauritius Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 20-0-0 F.B.H. stocks 43,000 bags.

Japan Br. 21-8-0 F.B.H. stocks 2,000 bags.

Bombay, Aug. 24, 1917.

DELAY IN REPAIRING BROACH STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Municipality of Bombay is repairing the Broach Street at Dana Bundar (Mandvi). A portion of the Road has been dug up about 20 days ago for purposes of repair, but as yet the same has not been completed. This road is always very busy and heavy traffic passes along the road. A number of godowns abut on the portion dug up and the poor dumb bullocks find a great difficulty to move on this dug up and rough surface. A complaint was made to the Executive Engineer about the long delay and no reply has yet been received, but a Muccadam saw me and informed that the delay was due to shortage of hands. It is very surprising that repair works should be taken up at various places inspite of insufficiency of hands and then to inconvenience and trouble the public. It can be imagined with what trouble and difficulties the poor dumb bullocks have to pass this rough and broken surface with heavy loads. Will the Municipal authorities see that in future works are not taken up when no sufficient men are found on hand?—Yours, etc.

RAMJI BHARMAL.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

(Continued from column 6.)

ORIENTAL PLATE.—Division II.—Seven furlongs.

Thakur Rajendra Singh's DIANA, 8-7, Billett .....
Captain Crawford's BACHELOR'S KNOT, 9-1, Hayhoe .....
Lt.-Col. Smith's BLUSTERER 8-3, Barrett .....

Also Ran:—Carpe Diem 9-1, Life 9-5, Scotch Plaid 8-9, Kiltie 8-8, Zelia 8-6, Tarquin 8-3, Affluence 7-9 (car. 7-11) and Odo 7-10 (car. 7-1).

Betting:—Twos Carpe Diem and Diana, fives Blusterer, sixes Bachelor's Knot, sevens Zelia, fifteens and over the rest.

The Race:—All but Life jumped off level. On settling down Carpe Diem and Bachelor's Knot led locked together then came Zelia and Tarquin, next Diana. After going four furlongs Bachelor's Knot shook off Carpe Diem and assumed the lead, Diana and Blusterer both improving their positions. The last two passed Carpe Diem a furlong from home and chased the leader whom Diana beat easily by three lengths but Blusterer failed to make any impression on him and finished 1½ lengths off the third.

Time:—1 min. 31 2/5 secs.

Totalizators paid Rs. 37. Win, Rs. 17, 20 and 25 places.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST MONSOON MEETING: FIFTH DAY.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The first half of the Calcutta Monsoon Meeting closed to-day. The card, consisting of seven events, was an attractive one and sportsmen mustered strong and kept eight nrms of bookmakers very busy. The weather was fine and breesy and the evening proved ideal and as either favourites or second favourites with only one exception materialised all through the card, the backers went back home jubilant. The exception mentioned above produced a sensational finish between two rank outsiders, but in all other cases the winners secured hollow victories. Amateur races now-a-days have become misnomers and in today's race all the riders were professionals. In this race when coming strong Blackwater toppled over and gave her rider Northmore wnat looked from the stand a nasty fall. Fortunately he escaped only with a broken collar bone. Immediately after the first race Perledale and Bellower were put up for auction. Perledale was knocked down for Rs. 1,600, her new owner being Mr. Dalling. There was no bid for Bellower Full details are as under:—

THE SELLING RACE FOR HORSES.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Capt. Cautley's PERLEDALE, 8811, Vick	1
Mr. Mackenzie's MAHONEY BOY, 7-11, Massoomdin	2
Mr. Mah's SPOOK, 8-1, Thompson	3

Also ran.—Boudicca 7-5 (car 7-8); Milliner 9-7; John Wesley 7-3 (car 7-7).

Betting.—Evens Perledale; 5 to 2 Spook; sixes Boudicca; eights Mahoney Boy; twelves the rest.

The race.—The moment the barrier was released Perledale jumped to the front and showing the field a clean pair of heels won by two lengths. Spook was second near the distance, but Mahoney gradually wore him down and finished 1½ lengths in front of him.

Time.—1 min. 2 4/5 secs.

Tote paid.—Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 26.

THE SERPENTINE HURDLE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles over 9 flights.

Mr. L. Edward's WHIPPOORWILL, 10-9 Williamson	1
Mr. Conningham's BLACKMAILER, 12-3, Northmore	2
Zemindar of Nasergunj's CANBERRA, 12-2 Heron	3

Also ran.—Brandichoc 10-4, Melton Lass 10-7; Pat Malone 9-6; White Sapphire 9-9.

Betting.—2 to 1 Blackmailer; twos Whippoorwill sixes Canberra; eights Brandichoc; tens the rest.

The race.—From a level start Melton Lass showed the way to Pat Malone and Whippoorwill, then Blackmailer, Canberra, with White Sapphire last jumping badly. When half the journey had been covered Melton Lass had enough and retired last. Whippoorwill now went to the front and won by six lengths with the greatest comfort. Brandichoc was second at penultimate fence, but was passed by both Blackmailer and Canberra who were separated by 2½ lengths.

Time.—3 mts. 46 2/5 secs.

Tote paid.—Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 19 and Rs. 20.

THE AMATEUR HANDICAP HURDLE RACE.—Distance 1¼ miles over 9 flights.

Mr. Montgomery's BAR ONE, 10-10 (car 11-3), Marland	1*
Mr. Tanner's REVIEW, 9-5 (car 9-12), Crowden	1*
Mr. Henderson's CHEVALIER, 10-12, (car 11-5), Barker	2.

*Dead Heat.

Also ran.—Vendetta 9-9 (car 9-7); Monopoly 11-12 (car 12-5); Blackwater 10-3 (car 10-10); Exchange 9-3 (car 9-10).

Betting.—Evens Chevalier; twos Monopoly; sixes Vendetta; twelves the rest.

The race.—Exchange and Blackwater held together in front, then came Monopoly and Review, the rest close up behind. After going half the journey Exchange collapsed and Blackwater for a short while, with Review next. At the penultimate hurdle Review forged ahead and Blackwater pecking badly unshipped her rider and thus interfered with Monopoly. Review looked all over a winner, but Bar One came strong and deadheated on post, Chevalier finishing three lengths off.

Time.—3 mts. 54 3/4 secs.

Tote paid.—Win Rs. 93 and 120. Places Rs. 109 and 106.

THE BELVEDERE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Galstaun's BISLEY 7-12, Thompson	1
Mr. Marshall's BOSS LEE, 9-9 Billett	2
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's COLOUR BAY, 8-10 Hardy	3

Also ran.—The Rocking Horse 9-4; and Sabinard 7-11.

Betting.—5 to 4 Bisley; 3 to 2 Colour Bay; fours Boss Lee; sixes Rocking Horse; tens Sabinard.

The race.—This could hardly be termed a race. Bisley jumped into his stride and soon established a gap of a couple of lengths. He was never troubled and won comfortably by 1½ lengths. Colour Bay started second, but gradually wearing her down Boss Lee occupied second place by two lengths.

Time.—1 min. 2 2/5 secs.

Tote paid.—Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 17 and Rs. 21.

SECOND PONY HANDICAP.—Six furlongs.

Mr. Lander and Lt.-Col. Smith's BLIZON BELLE, 9-12, Barrett	1
Mr. Scott's FOOTSTEP, 7-5, (Car. 7-7), Billett	2
Mr. Alibo's STEPASIDE, 8-13, Vick	3

Also Ran.—Enfant Gate 8-3, Tatler 9-0, Balsam 8-11, Go On 8-6, Little Simon 8-0.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Stepaside, Threes Blizon Belle, eevens Tatler and Footstep twenties the rest.

The Race:—Stepaside made play in front of Little Simon then Enfant Gate and Blizon Belle. A couple of furlongs from home Stepaside seemed to be troubled and was passed first by Blizon Belle and then by Footstep. Blizon Belle won by 2 lengths, 1 length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 18 secs.

Totalizators paid Rs. 42 win and Rs. 13, 16 and 12 places.

ORIENTAL PLATE.—Division I.—Seven furlongs.

Mr. Evers' MIDSAND, 9-3, Billett	1
Zemindar of Nazergunj's MISS DRAKE, 8-12, Heron	2
Mr. Roy's WARDEN, 8-7, Southall	3

Also Ran:—Dont Be Late 8-11, Nyun Maung 9-2, Stage Fright 8-8, Blue Sapphire 8-7, Nancy O'Neil 8-3, and Sumurun 8-10 (car. 8-2).

Betting:—3 to 2 Dont Be Late, twos Midsand, threes Blue Sapphire, fives Nyun Maung and Nancy O'Neil, longer prices the rest.

The Race.—There was one false start in which Nyun Maung, Midsand and Nancy O'Neil covered a couple of furlongs. When the field were next despatched Nyun Maung was in the van followed by Sumurun and Blue Sapphire, Miss Drake being last with Dont Be Late just in front. The leader went back near the five furlong post, whole field being close together with Dont Be Late on the rails shut in at the hospital bend. Midsand forged ahead and won unchallenged by a couple of lengths Miss Drake hard ridden by Heron ousted Warden of her second place by a short head.

Time: 1 min. 30 4/5 secs.

Totalizators paid Rs. 43 win and Rs. 24, 49 and 88 places.

(Continued in column 5.)

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HAS OVER 75 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

LIABILITY OF UNREGISTERED PARTNER.

DECREE FOR PLAINTIFF.

Bharmal Shripal a firm ..... Plaintiffs

v.

Budhalal Sobharam a firm ..... Defendants.

(Before Justice Beaman.)

This was a suit to recover from the defendants a sum of Rs. 37,645-14-0 with interest.

Mr. Mirza and Mr. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. Strangman appeared for the defendants.

From the year 1913 upto May 1915, the plaintiffs acted as the commission agents of the defendants in Bombay selling various commodities such as cotton, wheat, triseed, consigned by the defendants to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs honoured various hundis drawn by the defendants on the plaintiffs and made various other payments on behalf of the defendants. The sum claimed by the plaintiffs was the balance alleged to be due to them from the defendants at the foot of the account between the parties.

One Budharam Sobharam put in a defence saying that he was a zemindar of Shiora and other places and only locally sold the produce of his lands. He did not grow cotton or linseed and he had never carried on business as a firm either in his own name, or in any other name, either in partnership with others or alone.

His Lordship, in the course of his judgment said, that the plaintiff sued for a sum of Rs. 35,000 or thereabouts as the result of commercial dealings between themselves, and the defendant firm, Budhalal Sobharam, who carried on business at Sihora in the Narsingpur district. The suit was resisted by a man called Budhalal Sobharam on the ground that he had no connection whatever with the firm and was not answerable, for its debts. The plaintiffs' case was that the firm, at all times material to the suit consisted of five partners. Those were the defendant Budhalal Sobharam, Surajmal, Dulichand, Arjun and Sadashiv. It was common ground that there was a firm calling itself Budhalal Sobharam with whom the plaintiffs dealt and that the last four partners named above were partners in that firm. Two of them Surajmal and Arjun had absconded to their native land and the other two Dulichand and Sadashiv were paupers. The only substantial man in the firm was the defendant Budhalal, who denied that he ever was a partner. Thus they had one of the too common cases of Marwari firms built up upon the credit of one or more partners with whom were joined a number of men of straw continuing to trade until it became insolvent on the happening of which event, the substantial partners immediately repudiated all connection with the firm. The result was a tedious and sometimes difficult litigation. The evil, as had been pointed out by his Lordship many times, was likely to continue until some system of compulsory registration of all partnerships was introduced. As it was, it was often extremely difficult in the absence of any written agreement of partnership, to prove who out of half a dozen Marwaris actually was or was not a partner in any given firm. His Lordship then discussed the evidence recorded on commission and in Court, and held, that the defendant Budhalal was a partner in the firm bearing that name which the plaintiffs had been suing. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 35,046-5-6 with interest and costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Malvi Mody Ranchhoddas & Co.

Solicitors for the defendants: Jehangir, Gulabbhai and Billimoria.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 27TH OF AUGUST, 1917.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

M J 19-17—10-16—Crawford B & Co., Francis Frederick Gordon v. Constance Eveline Gordon, Payne and Co., Part Heard.

M J 27-17—10-16.—Crawford B and Co., Francis Frederick Gordon v. Constance Eveline Gordon, Payne and Co., Part Heard.

22-17—1313-16.—Mulla and M. Tullockchand Mamraj a firm v. Allibhai Mitha, Payne and Co.

29-17—1137-14.—Mulla and M. Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v. The Deccan Bank Ld and ors, Kanga and S.

S C Ct. 24-17—485-18503-16.—Payne and Co., Ardesir Kaikhusroo Khambatta v. Mohanlal Naravendas and anr, Malvi M R & Co.

26-17.—558-03.—Rustomji & G, Jamnabai widow v. Fazalbhai Heptulla and ors, Nanu H & Co.

63-16—1402-14.—Ardesir H D & Co., Harilal Keshowlal a firm v. Keshowlal Hathebhai and anr, Edgelow G W & Co., Ardeshir H D & Co.

64-16—1402-14—Ardeshir H D & Co., Ranchhodlal Mahasukhram a firm v. Keshowlal Hathebhai and anr, Edgelow G W & Co., Ardeshir H D & Co.

65-16—191-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Harjivan Jaichand and ors v. Messrs S Narayen & Co., a firm, Payne and Co.

S C 21-17—1307-15.—D J Mantri, Vishwanath Kushaba Teli v. Taher & Co., a firm Wadia G & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR DISMISSAL,

645-17.—Kanga & Sayani, Pirojbai v. Bomanji Framji Wadia & ors.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

568-16—Little and Co, Messrs Weld and Co a firm v. N B Samant, M B Chothia.

973-16.—Vachha & Co., Messrs Framroze Rustomji Kharas a firm v. Messrs Goculdas Dossa & Co., a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

1105-15.—Matu J & M Dharamsey Jetha and Co., a firm v. Nensukhdas Shivnarayen & anr, Madh K & Ch.

1393-16—Mans H M and Co, Mavji Velji v Gordhandas Dossa & ors, Sme B and Co.

732-07.—Jehangir G & B, R D Sethna v Lookhmanji Esmailji & ors, Payne & Co.

130-17—Chit M and K. Vallabhdas Luxumidas Thakkar v Udhavji Luxumidas Thakkar, Surajmal and Co.

373-16.—Wadia G & Co., Messrs. Brandon & Co. a firm v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, Payne & Co.

13-16.—Madhowji K & Ch., Mulchand Sobbagmal a firm v. Raichand Lakhmichand & anr, Malvi M R & Co., For Postponment.

409-15.—Malvi M R & Co., Ganeshdas Ganga-das a firm v. Maganmal Jitmal & ors, Posha & Co.

S C Ct 162-6151-16.—Malvi M P & Co., Purshotamdas Ramgopal v. Tulsidas Tejpal Jamsetji K & D.

1403-16.—Ard H D & Co., Abdulla Abdul Rahim & ors v. Hormusji N Vakil, Payne & Co.

1333-16.—Jehangir G & B, Mayaji Godaji v. Draupadibai & anr, Mulla & Mulla.

356-17.—Motichand & D, Dada Haji Essak v. Manchershaw Nusserwanji Chandbhai, Nanu H & Co.

936-16.—Tyabji D & Co., Khunji Kessonaji & Co., a firm, v. Mulji Tejpal & ors, Mirza M & M, Madh K & Ch.

694-16.—Matu J & M, The Bombay Banking Co. Ld. (in liquidation) v. Rupchand Sarupchand, Rustomji & Ginwalla.

407-17.—Daph F & D, Narandas Odhavji v. Kalliandas Gopaldas & ors, Ard H D & Co., Rustomji & Gir.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

1136-15—Payne and Co Khatubai v. Mahomed Haji Abu and ors Wadia G and Co Surveyor and Co Little & Co Part Heard.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE

1187-14.—Captain & V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Sir Bapalal Narandas & ors Bhai K & G Rustom & Gin.

182-16—Jam H & D Fatamabai widow & anr v. Tyebally Abdul Hoosein & ors, Payne & Co., Unwalla P & P.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES

513-16—Motichand and D Umedchand Kashiram a firm v. Kimjitlal Master Dethivala and ors Mulla and Mulla Part Heard.

861-16—Payne and Co Veibai Widow v. Narronji Vussonji anr Bhimji & Co.

339-17—Smetham B & Co Uddhav Hariba Watoonj & anr v Sitabai Widow and ors Judah and S Smetham B & Co.

1438-15—Mulla and M Gangaram alias Gangji Khatao v. Velji Lilladhar and ors Bhimji and Co Surajmal and Co.

46-17—Serveyor and Co Aishabai v. Ibrahim Sulleman and ors Nanu H and Co.

1337-16—Payne and Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Abdul Karim Haji Essa Fadie and anr Merwanji K & Co. Ardeshir H D & Co.

438-16—Captain and V The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Kazi Shariff Mahomed Saley Londay Payne and Co.

25-17—Mans H M & Co Bai Putlibai Manchershaw Wadia v. Bomanshaw Cawasji Wadia Merwanji K & Co.

991-16—Khanderao L & M Raymond Jao Doming v. Doomubai and ors Khanderao L & M Jehangir G & B Smetham B & Co.

614-16—Rustomji & G Haji Abdul Karim Haji Tar Mahomed and ors v. Haji Sao Sulleman and ors Captain & V. Nanu H & Co.

1018-16—Mulla and M Rustomji Ardesir Cooper v. Messrs Davies Blocks and Co a firm Edgelow G W & Co.

COMPULSORY BIBLE TEACHING IN MISSION SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to bring to the notice of the public the injustice that is being done to us by the compulsory instruction of the Bible in Mission schools and colleges. It must be admitted that Christian missions have played a very important part in the history of Indian education. Even at present these missions are conducting primary and secondary schools and colleges. Our people, no doubt, owe to these bodies a debt of gratitude and India will always remember the advantages derived from this education. There is, however, a mixed feeling of humiliation and insult which everyone of us cannot but feel on account of the way in which compulsory instruction of Christian religion is forced upon our children in some of these institutions. It is very difficult to understand what right these schools and colleges have to impart religious instruction to children against the conscience of their parents. Some time back the Hon. Mr. V. S. Shrinivas Shastri tried his best to put a stop to these evils but the public has not fully become keen to this spirit of religious teaching. Government does not wish to interfere when it is its duty to do so. It observes a policy of strict neutrality in point of religious instruction in Government schools and all aided schools are also required to adopt the same policy of neutrality. Is it not necessary while giving aid to these missionary institutions to see that they do not force any religious teaching upon pupils against their faith? As long as a school or college gets aid from public funds, i.e. from taxes paid by people, every guardian has the right of sending his boys and girls to those institutions. Is it not the right of the guardian to determine what religious education should be given to his boy or girl? What law deprives the guardians of children studying in mission schools of their right to make the choice in the matter of religious teaching? What greater injustice can there be in these times of religious toleration than the compulsory teaching of the Bible in these institutions conducted by missions? It is now high time that public conscience should awaken to this kind of injustice and if guardians refuse to send their children to these schools unless compulsion in religious teaching is stopped, it would bring many such institutions to their senses. If it is not possible to make them yield, let us send our children to other institutions where they exist and in places where they do not, new schools will come into existence. Because we have borne this evil long it does not necessarily mean that it should be borne for ever. Before closing I expect that your paper will help the public in stamping out this evil.—Yours etc.

CONSCIENCE.

GRANT ROAD TRAM TRAGEDY.

FURTHER ENQUIRY INTO MEDICAL STUDENT'S DEATH.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, resumed at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, the adjourned inquest touching the death of Pherozeshah Dorabji Delwadawala, a student of the Grant Medical College, who died from injuries sustained by him on account of his having been jammed between two tram-cars on the 1st instant. Inspector Spiers led the evidence. Mr. Hirji J. N. Dalal appeared for Dinshaw Bamboat, a student of the Medical College. Mr. B. J. Dhondi appeared for the Tramway Company, and Mr. Pestonji M. Kanga appeared for the relatives of the deceased.

A MEDICAL STUDENT'S EVIDENCE.

Rustomji Pakrji, Doctor, a first year student of the Grant Medical College, said Bamboat got down and the deceased followed him. Witness got down last. Bamboat and the deceased stopped near the car to wait for the witness. Bamboat first crossed the line and the deceased followed him. When the deceased had walked one or two steps, witness saw him jammed between two cars. Witness threw down his umbrella and tried to save him, by putting out his hand to draw him out. At once witness shouted to the driver to back. He caught the deceased by the back and arm. The driver was on the platform and he backed the car in a minute or two. Witness had noticed the driver's hands. The driver's right hand was on the brake and his left on the driving handle. When the tram was backed and the deceased drawn aside, Motiwala and Dr. Kapadia came.

AT THE POLICE STATION.

Witness went with Sub-Inspector Shirazi to the Police station with Bamboat and one of the relatives of the deceased. At the Police station, whilst Bamboat's evidence was taken, witness was made to stand outside. Witness' evidence was then taken and he left for home. Before he reached home he was taken up by a motor car, in chich were Mr. Spiers, Mr. Foskett, Mr. Shirazi and Bamboat, and they again went to the Police station. Witness, Bamboat and the driver were called in. The driver was questioned and he pointed out Bamboat. The latter was asked by Mr. Spiers if he had touched the handle. He asserted firmly that he had not done so. Mr. Spiers asked him if he knew any part of the machinery which would put the tram in motion, and he said he did not. Thereupon, Mr. Spiers told Mr. Foskett that it was sufficient and that he would then ask no further questions, as it would only make a jumble.

VISIT TO SCENE OF ACCIDENT.

Then they were asked to go out. Mr. Shirazi told Mr. Spiers that he had another independent witness, and Mr. Spiers told him to go to the place from which Motiwala had seen the occurrence. Mr. Shirazi, Bamboat, Malsey and witness went to Motiwala's place on the balcony. On looking down from the spot from which Motiwala had seen the accident, Mr. Shiraji said that the accident could have been seen from the spot. They all then returned to the Police station, where witness and Bamboat were made to stand outside the room, while Mr. Spiers, Mr. Foscett and Mr. Malsey held a conference in the room. As a result, the Police witnesses were called into another room and their statements taken down. Witness and Bamboat were also called in. Meanwhile one of the relatives of the deceased came up. Mr. Kanga's partner, Mr. Sayani, was also present. Mr. Shirazi, having explained the nature of the charge against Bamboat, asked him to give security, and a relative of the deceased stood surety. They then went home.

Questioned by Mr. Spiers, the witness said the tram driver, as also the two witnesses Waman and Nur Mahomed, pointed out Bamboat. Nur Mahomed said he was not quite sure of the identity.

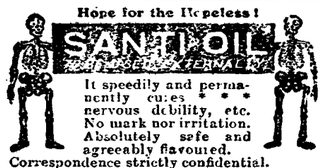
THROWING AWAY OF TICKET.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dhondi, the witness said he did not hear Bamboat deny the driver's statement that Bamboat threw his ticket at the driver. Waman and Nur Mahomed were not then in the tram behind witness.

Replying to Mr. Kanga, the witness said that when the accident occurred Bamboat was at the right hand side of the rails, as one faced the bridge. Mr. Kanga was not allowed by Mr. Shirazi to see the statements taken down by him.

Some more evidence was recorded and further hearing was adjourned.

Hope for the Hopeless!



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WHO SAID

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 10th Sud of Ashik Bhadrapad, 1978.
Mahomedan: 8th of Julkat, 1335.
Parsi: 21st of Aspandad, 1286.
Jewish: 9th of Elul, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 22 min. Sunset 7h. 4 min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Mahommerah, and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 11-0 a.m. on Monday and not at 10- a.m. on Saturday as previously notified. Registered Letters and parcels will be accepted up to 10-0 a.m. on Monday the 27th instant.

THURSDAY Aug. 30.

Bombay Native General Library, Annual General Meeting, Khetwadi Main Road, 6-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 Cinema, and 9-30 "Ye Gods".
Howitt—Phillips & Co.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co., "The Happy Day" at 9-30 p.m., Cine- 5 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

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POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Aug. 27.

750. Move.—Sergt. Woodward proceeded to Kurduwadi on Friday, the 24th instant on duty returning on completion.

751. Increase.—Lieut. M. Stuart having been transferred from 1st Calcutta Rifles is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Coy.

752. Extract.—The following extract from Divisional orders dated 24th August 1917, is republished for information:—

"Furlough and Leave 1275.—Under the provisions of India Army Order 355 of 1917, the undermentioned Officer is granted 6 weeks' leave in India with effect from the 28th August, 1917.

2nd-Lieut. W. P. Cowie, Poona Rifles.

753. Standing Orders.—Amendments to Corps standing orders have been received and may be obtained from the Headquarters Office. All members of the Corps residing in Poona are directed to apply for copies at once.

754. Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following acting promotion with effect from this date:—

No. 561 Pte. A. D. Bilpudiwalla to be Ag. L/Corporal.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE.

Mr. A. P. Maurice Magnier will hold the twenty-second of his series of "Causeries" in French in the hall of the Cercle Litteraire at 6 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC. SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. S. N. Karnatki will read paper on the "Lessons of the Gita."

MAILS FOR JAPAN.

Mails for Ceylon, Strait Settlements China and Japan will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on Friday the 7th September.

HOMEWARD ENGLISH MAIL.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Friday the 31st instant. Registered letters will be accepted up to 8 a.m., on that day and parcels up to 6-30 p.m., on Thursday the 30th instant. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

MAILS FOR AFRICA.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on Wednesday the 29th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MAILS FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam Muscat, Fao Bushire, Koweit Linga, Bunderabbas, Mohammerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8 a.m. to-day instead of 11 a.m., the same day as previously notified. Registered letters and parcels will also be accepted up to 8 a.m., to-day.

G. I. P. RAILWAY LOCAL SERVICE.

"A Kalyan Passenger" writes:—

I learn that from 1st proximo there is to be change in the Time Table and the first Kalyan fast 46 Up is to run on Local Line stopping at several stations and a fast Thana Local is to run direct from Thana to V. T. without stopping anywhere. Instead of giving any advantage to those that are living at a longer distance the Company is going to curtail the facilities that are already given. As the Kalyan Local is sure to be always late, those that want to go to Bombay early will have to change at Thana daily, which is a great trouble. Will the railway authorities concerned attend to this before the Time Table is brought into force?

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations in Senior and Junior Commercial subjects by the examination Board of the National Union of Teachers of London was held in the Davar's College of Commerce, in which the following candidates are declared successful:

Advanced Book-keeping.—Achratlal R Shetu; Ramji J. Thakkar; S. Bassous; Virji S. Chedda; John K. Sequeira; Shariatur Rasool; Dharamdas R. Shah; Andrew D. Veliath; P. H. Dalal; Dorab R. Davar; Manchershaw R. Buhariwala; Dhansukhlal K. Mehta; Nekkonani P. M. Mudaliar; Parinam S. Rao; Jehangir S. Oomrigar; Namburi Suryanarayan.

Intermediate Book-keeping.—Francis Remedios; Suppiah P. Kandiah; Pandit U. Jivraj.

Elementary Book-keeping.—Gajanan R. Saknalkar.

Advanced Commercial Law.—Virji S. Chedda, (1st Class); Shariatur Rasool, (1st Class); Mandayam R Dhati; Andrew D Veliath (1st Class); P. A. Dalal; Dinshaw D. Khan; Hassanalli S. Burhanpurwala; Dorab R. Davar, (1st Class); Kamrudin Sulemanji, (1st Dist.); Nariman D. R. Umrigar; Manchershaw R. Buhariwala, (1st Class); Suppiah P. Kandiah; Noshirwan B. Motiwala (1st Class Distinction); Parinam S. Rao, (1st Class, Distinction); Numburi Suryanarayen, (1st Class); Loogan M. Hajiabdulkarim.

Preliminary Commercial Law.—Chotalal V. Trivedi; Abdultayeb E. Maskati; Jehangir S. Oomrigar.

Theory and Practice of Commerce, Advanced.—Virji S. Chedda, (1st Class Distinction); Shariatur Rasool (1st Class); Mahomed Fazi-i-Muin; Chotalal V. Trivedi; Kumruddin Sulemanji, (1st Class, Distinction); Parinam S. Rao, (1st Class); Jehangir S. Oomrigar (1st Class); Namburi Suryanarayen, (1st Class); Doogan M. Hajiabdulkarim.

Intermediate Theory and Practice of Commerce.—Mandayam R. I. Dhati; P. H. Dalal, (1st Class, Distinction); Dinshaw D. Khar, (1st Class); Dorab R. Davar; Nariman D. R. Umrigar (1st Class); Manchershaw R. Buhariwala; Noshirwan B. Motiwala (1st Class Distinction); Abdultyeb E. Maskati (1st Class).

Elementary Theory and Practice of Commerce.—Rustomji A. Bandrawala; Jaffer A. Rahim (1st Class).

Advanced Commercial Correspondence.—Virji S. Chedda, (1st Class); Shariatur Rasool; Dharamdas R. Shah; Andrew D. Veliath; Mahomed Fazi-i-Muin; P. H. Dalal (1st Class); Dorab R. Davar Kamruddin Sulemanji; Nariman D. R. Umrigar; Manchershaw R. Buhariwala; Noshirwan B. Motiwala; Sunder R. Kshirsagar; Parinam S. Rao, (1st Class); Doogan M. Hajiabdulkarim; Numburi Suryanarayen (1st Class); Rele N. Bhawanishanker.

Inter Commercial Correspondence.—Chotalal V. Trivedi (1st Class); Jehangir S. Oomrigar (1st Class); Pandit U. Jivraj.

Elementary Commercial Correspondence.—Hasanalli S. Burhanpurwala; Bhogilal K. Dave.

Advanced Banking and Currency.—Andrew D. Veliath; Noshirwan B. Motiwala; Doogan M. Hajiabdulkarim.

Preliminary Banking and Currency.—Kaikhushru A. Vakil; Achratlal R. Sheth; Virji S. Chedda (1st Class); Mandayan R. I. Dhati; Dharamdas R. Shah; P. H. Dalal; Chotalal V. Trivedi (1st Class); Dorab R. Davar; Nariman D. R. Umrigar; Manchershaw R. Buhariwala; Suppiah P. Kandiah; Hatimbhai H. Chasmavala; Narasappa N. Thippiah; Abdultyeb E. Muskati, Parinam S. Rao (1st Class); Jehangir S. Oomrigar; Utamlal Jivraj; Numbari Suryanarayen (1st Class); Gopaldas Maljidas.

Advanced Shorthand (speed).—Jagannath G. Trivedi.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Commercial Examinations of the National Union of Teachers, London, held in Bombay at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce Centre, in April last.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Advanced First Class:—K T Mashruwala.
Advanced Second Class:—R N Aderbad, R N Balsara, D D Bardi, P D Kanga, F M Mehta, J P Mullah, C D Aurangabadwala, G F Dalal, P N Desai, G S Fairfield, G V Gandhi, D D Karkaria, M N Mallo, Cooper I V Mehta, R Mendes, M B Kandawala, B P Pandit, R M Padhye, B P Dalal, R S Pitta, T P Bardi, P D'Souza, K B Pastakia, M S Shaw, J A Mistry.
Inter First Class:—K B Irani.
Inter Second Class:—B N Bhownuggree, K M Lalkaka, H N Madraswala, R S Doctor, J N Makujina E S Darega, K B Darawala, D R Kalianiwala, D D Mahava, M A Mogrelia, L J Shroff, M A Elavia, H J Irani, J W Jassawala, M F Sarkari, A Mahomed Ali.
Elementary First Class:—M S Battiwala, J B Crawford, D P Mistry.
Elementary Second Class:—B R Sethna, T M Darasha, E K Engineer, R P Jafrabadwala, S A Mehta, J B Kalianiwala, C D Karanjia, H D Umrigar, S H Valzerwala, N D Bhandari, K M Master, A L Kazi, F Kurucgy, S J Bardi, J R Kakalia, J C Mistry, P R Sethna, J C Taraporevala, S M Sukhadwala, D B Bhamgara.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF COMMERCE.

Advanced First Class Distinction:—R N Aderbad.
Advanced First Class:—R N Balsara, D D Bardi, P D Kanga, J R Madon, F M Mehta, S P Patel.
Advanced Second Class:—T P Bardi, M R Borker, K K Mody, O C Mody.
Inter First Class:—H N Madraswala, D D Mistry, (Distinction), J P Mullan, R S Pitta, N C Rangwalla, M S Shaw, J A Mistry, (Distinction).
Inter Second Class:—B N Bhownuggree, S N Bhownugree, F S Pavri, R S Satha, B R Sethna, B C Bhappoo, H J Bhivandiwala, C D Chowdari, J E Cooper, J F D'Souza, P D'Souza, A M Dammania, J H Fada, M K Gaya, S V Gokernkar, M B Kalianpur, H D Maxji, J Parke, E B Vatcha.
Elementary First Class:—N H Taraporevala.
Elementary Second Class:—G S Palekar.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Preliminary First Class:—J A Mistry.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Advanced Second Class:—R N Aderbad, R N Balsara, D D Bardi, F M Mehta, S P Patel.
Preliminary Second Class:—F S Pavri.

SHORTHAND (Speed.)

Inter First Class:—R S Fitter (80) (Distinction), J D Khambatta (80), J P Mullan (60), F S. Pavri (60), S N Randelia (60, P E Bhatt (60) P C Cooper (60), A D Patel (60), Mrs. Maud Jannet (60).
Inted Second Class (60):—R N Aderbad, H M Katrak, D D Mistry, R S Satha, P P Khandalawala, M U Saikh, M B Verani, F St. Anne Noronha.
Elementary First Class (40):—R N Balsara (Distinction), D D Bardi, F M Mehta (Distinction), J T Desai, S F Darasha, J D Mistry, D B Umrigar, Miss A Easkine, D P Shroff.
Elementary Second Class:—J S Guard, J D Carvatho, Miss Cooverbai M Dubash, Miss May Arthurs, Miss Ritta Arthurs, G B Kamat, Mrs. Anne F Phillip, Miss Edith Shirvel, D P Shroff, B B Desai.

TYPEWRITING.

Inter Second Class:—R N Aderbad.
Elementary First Class:—T R Sethna.
Elementary Second Class:—D D Bardi, J N Masani, K D Merchant, C M Shastri, Miss Edith Shirvel, D P Shroff, B B Desai.

TTE PRESS AND THE STRIKE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I crave your indulgence for giving space for the following lines in your valuable daily.

It is indeed most gratifying to find that the strike has ended so happily. The parties for bringing this about are deeply to be congratulated, inasmuch as they have averted what at one time seemed to be a very grave crisis in the annals of labour history in India.

In apportioning praise, however, two of your contemporaries (perhaps it would not matter to mention them) appear to have vied with each other to do greater honour to the Police authorities than to any one else. It is possible that the Police Commissioner and his staff underwent much strain in keeping order and peace during the strike, but they might have well spared themselves the trouble and annoyance consequent upon their kind intervention, seeing that the behaviour of the strikers had been so good and orderly throughout. From the encomiums passed by the "Advocate" in particular on Mr. Vincent and his staff one is led to conclude that it was these only who were instrumental in ending the strike in the way it has been. But what at present as a fact finds general currency is that H. E. Lord Willingdon's personal influence, weight and tact, though at a late hour which is much to be regretted, was thrown into the scale and the strike crisis smoothed over. It therefore passes one's comprehension why his name should have been made conspicuous by its non-publicity. The zeal of your evening contemporary to bring into limelight the Police help in the matter of the strike with a view to demonstrating unmistakably that the Police have a particular knack of rescuing the people at large out of their difficulties and that the people would do well to remember to place their destinies in the hands of the custodians of their freedom, security and good in any embarrassing situation, can be easily understood. It may also be the fact that at least for once the broader sympathies of His Excellency got the upper hand, thereby leading to saving the situation which, had it continued, might have boded no good to either the strikers or their employers, or for that matter the public, did not commend itself to bureaucratic tendencies which probably came in the way of his earlier mediation, or did not appeal to those that held differently from him. But it was certainly not expected of the "Advocate" to leave out of account the name of Lord Willingdon in its meed of praise. In so doing, has it not run the risk of mis-stating facts? One would think that two days' time would have been sufficient for a daily paper to get at the facts (granting that it was not in possession of these when reporting on the situation on 21st instant though perhaps it knew enough to shower eulogies on the Police authorities) and hasten to repair any of the mischief which its earlier report might have produced. The Press *Communique* issued by the Government last evening has, it is to be hoped, set at nought any such bad impression. But the silence of the "Advocate" on the point for these two days simply aggravates its error.

Incidentally it may be noted that one of the main reasons for the existence of a paper is to state facts as they are. It may then, if it so chooses, indulge in comments which tickle its palate or that of its admirers. But the mis-stating of them is incomprehensible, especially in the matter of the last strike trouble. And it is nothing short of the marvellous why such papers get patronage and subsidy instead of being penalised. Really the reasons for such a state of things by those not "in the know" are too mysterious to fathom.—Yours etc.,

EQUITY.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

THE CASE OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Thanks to the good offices of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Lord Willingdon, the G. I. P. Railway strike is at last at an end, to the great joy and relief of the poor families of the strikers. But the persistent manner in which you have all along helped their cause so whole-heartedly as you have done will ever be remembered with heartfelt gratitude by these poor people who had to suffer such hardship and loss by going on strike to gain their cause as well as by the intelligent public who were watching with baited breath the development of the strike each day, fervently hoping, even praying, that nothing especially untoward may happen that would prove disastrous to them. Indeed, your support of their cause, Sir, is beyond all praise, it was in every sense brotherly! As for the good gentlemen who voluntarily made the cause of the strikers their own and left no stone unturned in their endeavours to help these poor people in such a way as would tend to their best advantage in t unfortunate situation they were placed, their conduct is truly that of true lovers of India and the truly beloved sons of Mother Ind. In a word, of these worthy gentlemen and of our good Governor I will only repeat here what Christ Our Lord has said "Blessed be the Peacemaker, for he shall reign in peace in Heaven." As for the good sowcars who with the most admirable philanthropic sympathy came forward to freely give of their own in food and money, without differentiating between caste or creed, they have indeed proved to the public (may I not say to the world?) that the good old Samaritan, yet liveth and was visible in their midst in the person of these deservedly and charitably disposed rich men. They have indeed earned the everlasting blessings of these poor men and their poor families. Yes, God bless such as these ever so very, very much.

There, however, exists yet another analogous case. Several petitions were submitted by Government employees as long ago as February last and which are ever since lying on the table of the Great Chief Secretary Sahib. It has been represented in the petitions that owing to the ever-increasing prices of foodstuffs and of other essential necessaries of life, they are at a great difficulty in keeping body and soul together, and, in the case of many, instead of being able to extricate themselves from the clutches of the cruel moneylender, are getting, month by month, more deeply involved, while in the case of others who had hitherto saved themselves from having recourse to the moneylender, have now the misfortune to fall into his clutches, without any assuring prospect of being able to extricate themselves from his meshes before too late. Three long years of War have rolled on without any demur from the suffering employees, in the clerical line especially, who have been bearing the suspense in which the great Secretariat lord has kept them, quietly, patiently. It is impossible that this situation has come within the observation of our good Governor. His Excellency, as the Head of Government, would surely be the last man to keep the employees in Government service in their agony of hope for five long months. Not to say much: it is not like our present good Governor to do so. And yet, alas, the G. I. P. men had to strike even to get his Excellency to their aid; but the employees in Government service are in a different category: the sword of Damocles hangs over them in the shape of the great and dreadful fear of losing their hard-earned pension.—Yours, etc.,

A GOVERNMENT SERVANT.

"AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We are passing through anxious and even critical times and I think it is the duty of all loyal sons of India to speak out openly. The country is being hurried headlong into an agitation which bodes ill and committed to views and policies which in practical operation might lead to disaster. In this view I venture to crave the hospitality of your columns for the purpose of setting forth the opinion of a man of the moderate and loyal side of Indian politics. The need is the greater now for fearless expression of loyal opinion, for, the loyal subjects are unable to obtain a hearing in these days. As a matter of fact the loyal element is as strong in numbers as in strength of their convictions as they were before this war. But owing to a lamentable concatenation of circumstances to which I do not propose to refer at the present moment, the loyal subjects lack active leadership, means and opportunities of making themselves heard with the not surprising result that outsiders who have not obtained a real insight into Indian affairs, I mean by coming into direct contact with men and affairs, instead of through the doubtful media of the press, are apt to go away with the impression that no such things as moderate and loyal opinion exists in this country. It shall be my duty to make a strong appeal to those who are of my way of thinking to rally to the side of the Government which is being discredited wholesale on the flimsiest pretences.

Now what is Home Rule? I believe half the people that talk about it do not know its meaning and seventy-five per cent of the members of the Home Rule League do not know its full significance. It is a common fact that as Indians become more and more fit to exercise the higher responsibility of government the Provincial Government has not witheld from them higher responsibilities. They have made them members of the Legislative Councils, they have given them high places in the Judical departments and have made them members of Executive Councils and the India Council. The only practical question with which we are concerned is are the Home Rulers rather the Hurry rulers—fit to take up the responsibility which they shout for? No, certainly no; a thousand times no and they know it themselves. Their main argument is that if we begin to shout for it now we will get it after a time. But is this the time to ask for it? Is this the time to throw India into a political agitation? Certainly not; and all loyal persons would put away their differences and join the common cause and not agitate the ignorant but law-abiding subjects.

I appeal therefore to all loyal subjects especially the Parsis—whose every existence social and political depends on British rule—to counteract all the poisons instilled into the ignorant people and to show them the beauties of the present form of Government. The present agitation is ill-timed and is conducted by methods which must be gravely embarrassing to the Government which is only one of the several Governments within the Empire in the grip of a devastating war. How reckless are the methods of the agitators can be seen from the facts as the result of deliberations of the recent joint Conference in this city the country is threatened with what is called "passive resistance," a movement of infinite potency for evil. I think it is the duty of all Parsis and all loyal and law-abiding men of other communities to initiate a counter-movement, the object of which shall be to educate the people in right methods of political action and make it clear to the Government that there is an overwhelming mass of loyal opinion in the country which is totally averse from violent opinion and practice of the so called leaders of the people. I shall be pleased to hear from those who are of the same opinion as myself as regards the dangers inherent in popular agitations of the impracticable character of those under notice. I may say it is the considered opinion of a large number of influential persons that a counter-movement should be initiated without loss of time.—Yours, etc.

PARSI.

Dadar, 25th August, 1917.

EMPLOYMENT OF SOLDIERS BY THE W. I. T. C,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Might I suggest the advisability of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, during his coming visit to Poona, inquiring into the numbers and occupations of soldiers who find employment under the W. I. T. C. Most of these appointments used formerly to be held by pensioners, but with opportunities like this given to men it is hardly surprising that there should be many who, even at this stage of the war, have never been (and apparently do not intend to go) on active service.

Wednesday was not a Government holiday, yet I wager everyone of these men got away from his Government work in order to do that of the W. I. T. C. There is the British army for you in war time. It might not be out of place if Sir Ch. Munro called for the war services of some of these stay-at-homes.—Yours, etc.

WAR SHIRKER.

"HANDICAPPING."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the views, recently expressed by your racing correspondent, that the authorities should eliminate certain Arabs, which have been running for several seasons, without any performance, in Division 3, I think the suggestion should have the consideration of the Secretary of the Turf Club immediately. Briefly the advantages would be:—

(1) Smaller fields, allowing horses, which have proved their mettle, not to be "shut in" by the "also ran."

(2) Reduction in weights by the Handicapper of the "Top-Notchers." *Invariably* these animals are loaded with the topmost weights, from *one season* to another, due perhaps to some animal (being favoured with a feather weight) winning from the bottom of the list. Its impost is then generally increased by a few pounds, but those at the top remain where they are.

Under the present system and way of calculation, anyone can tell within a pound or so the weights, which will be allotted to each horse by the Handicapper, without waiting for him to publish his list.

If the authorities will not do this, why will they not give those ponies who have won or placed, a rise to Division II? One of the objects of racing should be to give any and every owner a chance.—Yours etc.,

"TAKE OR LEAVE IT."

MR. MONTAGU'S GOOD FORTUNE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your to-day's editorial on Mr. Montagu's speech in Parliament is instructive and encouraging. But at the same time it must be admitted that, it is very fortunate for Mr. Montagu that he is out of the jurisdiction of Lord Pentland and he ought to be congratulated on that. If he had spoken in the same strain, anywhere in the Madras Presidency, there is no doubt he would have been secluded at once on the Nilgiri hills, and he would have been taught a lesson to think twice before he uttered a word criticising the Government of India and for lowering the status of the Government in public and for advocating a dangerous policy.—Yours etc.

A HOME RULER.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

	On 25-8-17 Rs.	Up to Date. Rs.
War Loan .. —	..	3 14,450
War Bonds ..	200	10,93,425
Cash Certificates..	7,719	19,02,452
	7,919	32,99,927

APPEAL BY WOMEN'S WAR FUND.

URGENT NEED OF MAGAZINES AND ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.

The following appeal is issued by the Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund:—

The demands which are being made on us for reading matter of all kinds is steadily increasing, and the big rise in the price of paper is making it much more difficult for the public to give us the necessary supplies. We need more books and more newspapers, but our urgent need is for magazines and illustrated papers. Our stocks of the latter are practically exhausted, and unless our friends come to our assistance during the next few days, we shall for the first time be unable to meet the legitimate demands made upon us.

As three home mails have arrived this week, we appeal to the public to send us all the magazines and illustrated papers they can spare. We have to supply units in various parts of the Presidency as well as Mesopotamia, and some of the local hospitals.

IRISH WOMEN'S FLAGS.

CHEERS FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND HER ALLIES.

After Lord French had reviewed troops in Galway on June 17, 200 women from the Claddagh district marched through the city waving Union Jacks and French and Belgian flags and cheering for Great Britain and her Allies. The women passed the County Club, where Lord French was at luncheon, and cheered him.

Claddagh, says the "Daily Mail," is inhabited mainly by fisher folk, and most of the able-bodied men there are in the Naval Reserve. The wives of these men came into conflict with the wives of Sinn Feiners and the police had to interfere.

CINEMA COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The report of the Cinema Commission has been signed With the evidence it makes a volume of 500 pages, a large section of which says the "Morning Post" deals with the objections which have been made against the cinematograph in promoting juvenile crime. Other sections deal with moral and social aspects generally, the picture-house and the public-house, the uses of the cinema in religious and social work. A complete section is devoted to the cinema in its relation to the education of children, while the arrangements connected with lighting and eye-strain receive considerable criticism. The subject of the State and trade censorship occupies much space.

AN ETON "RAG."

The following notice was posted at Eton on July 24, by Mr. H. Peake, the Capt. of the Boats: "A considerable amount of damage was done on Wednesday, July 18, to the boats, sculls, etc., belonging to the Eton College Boat Club. As no one has had the decency to own up it has become necessary to raise some money to pay for the damage. Therefore everyone who went up to Queen's Eyot on that day will pay a fine of 2s. 6d. to the Captain of the Boats by lock-up on Thursday, 26th. The money should be sent to his room in an envelope, with the donor's name written legibly on the outside. Anyone failing to pay the fine by lock-up on Thursday will be otherwise dealt with. The money will go to pay for the damage done on that occasion, and any that is left over will go to repair the Clubhouse on Queen's Eyot Island. This general fine is made necessary by a few people who are not gentlemen enough to own up, and it is to be hoped that those who are responsible for the damage will be heavily sat on by those who took no part in the ragging which went on."

The boat which made its appearance on the dome of the Memorial Hall at Eton College during Sunday night was removed on July 24 by the authorities.—"Morning Post."

J. P'S.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank any reader of yours if he will take trouble to answer the following questions:—

I. What are the qualifications necessary for becoming a J.P. in India?

II. What is the educational test?

III. Can a man who is fined by a Court of Law, become a J.P.?

IV. If a man runs away, seeing disturbance in a street, is it right that he is appointed a J.P?

V. What are the qualifications required in England to become a J.P.?

VI. In whom lies the power of making a man J.P. in India and in England?

VII. Can a woman become J.P. in India and in England?—Yours etc.

MANECKJI FAKIRJI GOTLA.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Official and Personal.

Lady Willingdon and party arrived in Rangoon on Sunday morning and they were received by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma and his Private Secretary. After sight-seeing her Excellency left for Maymyo by a special train.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief Brigadier-General Scott, Captain Bridges, Captain Macartney, and Captain Troutbeck arrived at Government House on Friday.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon returned to Government House, Ganeshkhind from Bombay, on Saturday.

The Hon. Sir Benjamin Robertson and the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten arrived at Government House on Saturday.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 5th September the Hon. Sir William Vincent will introduce the Usury Bill in addition to the measures already published.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma arrived in Rangoon to-day from Mandalay after meeting Lady Willingdon. His Honour will proceed with her Excellency to Maymyo to-morrow.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party arrived at Delhi on Sunday by a special train from Simla.

AN INTOLERABLE PRACTICE.

ALIENS AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The brief discussion which took place at question-time on July 23, on the employment of naturalised aliens in the public service seems to us says the "Pall Mall Gazette," timely and necessary, and we are glad to think that the House of Commons intends returning to the subject. We make no charges and no insinuations in respect of any of the instances quoted. For aught we know to the contrary, the band of aliens and naturalised British subjects whom Mr. Illingworth admits to be employed in the Cable Room of the General Post Office are trustworthy and efficient people. But this has nothing to do with the principle of the matter. The principle clearly enough enunciated outside Parliament is that only British-born subjects of the King should be given employment in Government Departments. Think for a moment of what Germany's attitude would be. Would she permit a single individual from an alien, especially an enemy, country to dispose himself at the chief base of her communications? Yet there are some who would have us employ these people simply for the reason that not to do so is to copy the methods of Prussia. But surely we can have ordinary prudence in common with our hated foe, just as we must have men, guns, and a few other things To charge the men who bring forward this subject with creating distrust of the Government is absurd. The Government have the confidence of the country in their own keeping, and by emptying the public service of people like conscientious objectors of alien origin, they can at any moment make themselves perfectly secure on this point. We tolerate some strange freaks in our "free institutions," but to give jobs to people of foreign extraction who will fight neither for the country of their derivation nor for that of their adoption is more than flesh and blood will stand. If there are laws in the way of justice and common sense, let them be changed.

OFFICER'S "JOY RIDE."

SUNDAY AFTERNOON IN STAFF CAR.

Lietenant Mark Dawson, A.S.C., pleaded guilty before a Westminster court-martial to taking out a Staff motor-car contrary to orders.

Captain Watson, prosecuting, said these cars were not to be used unless one was allocated to a particular officer, Lieutenant Dawson went for a "joy ride" on a Sunday afternoon. Having leave, he told the orderly at the garage he wanted to go to Piccadilly and got a car.

In Wardour-street he picked up a second car, having telephoned to Woolwich for it. Then he drove to Maida Vale and back to Piccadilly, and the driver, a private soldier of his own company, was taken to dinner at the Trocadero. They were off again at 7.45 to Maida Vale, where relatives of the driver lived, leaving about midnight.

Mr. Watts, defending, said Lieutenant Dawson practised flying for nine weeks, but was unable to qualify for the R.F.C. owing to a nervous complaint. The private with whom he dined occupied a good social position.

The decision will be promulgated.—The "Daily Mail."

MARATHI LITERATURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 21st instant I read a weirdly absurd statement made by Mrs. Ramanbhai during the course of her lecture delivered under the auspices of the Gujarat College Literary Club, Ahmedabad. She may say anything about Gujarati literature. She may even pronounce if she wills, that there was no indigenous Gujarati literature before the Renascence of English Literature; but her incompetency to judge of Marathi Literature can be no excuse for her absurd statement that Marathi literature has not got any style (such as Gujarati has) because it is not so greatly indebted to English literature. We glory in the fact that it is more absolutely a product of native genius than of foreign implantation which has undoubtedly influenced it to some extent. And we also assert that it possesses a style, a grace and melody, a forceful sprightliness and a magnificent amplitude and depth and grandeur, humour and imagination—which we do not find to the same extent in any North-India literature excepting always the Bengali and in some respects the Hindi.

I should not have taken any notice of the remark of Mrs. Ramanbhai, but I feel although the inherent and intrinsic value of Marathi literature is in no way lessened by it; it is likely to mislead those who have no idea of what mines of gold hitherto unexplored by Gujaratis, it contains, which however, can be discovered only by sympathetic eyes.—Yours etc.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. N. K.—Your letter is too long. We have not room for such long letters except under exceptional circumstances.
"An Ardent Seeker of Truth."—We cannot publish your letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, August 27, 1917.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

As is our practice we take a review to-day of the operations during the past year of the Bank of Bombay, which is deemed by some members of the local Stock Exchange to be the premier bank of all India! Whether that notion of supremacy is correct or exaggerated it is immaterial to discuss here. We are concerned rather with its operations during the twelve months which ended on 30th June last. These operations alone are a test of the active management and direction. The broad feature of the accounts is that the Bank earned a net profit of 26 lakhs during the period. This on a capital of one crore and a Reserve Fund of 90 lakhs was equivalent to only 13.67 per cent. which will not strike outside critics of banking institutions as anything phenomenal or as a record. But the net profit of 26 lakhs, that is to say, 11 lakhs for the half year ended 31st December last, and 15 lakhs for the half year ended 30th June, is, in a way *not* the profit of *actual* banking in the strictest acceptation of the term. During the year the bank held funds invested in Government and authorised securities to the extent of 3.12 crores during the first and 2.98 crores during the second half year. Assuming that these securities yielded the conservative rate of only 3½ per cent. by way of interest, the amount of interest yielded works out to 10.68 lakhs. This sum for purposes of a fair test of the real banking operations, should be deducted from the net profit of 26 lakhs. The earning of that interest does not demand any intelligence whatsoever. Even the most illiterate who may possess such securities has only to lock them up in his safe and at the end of the year realise 10.68 lakhs. It costs him not even a pie by way of expense. Deducting this amount, the net profits come to nearly 8 per cent. on the capital and reserve of 1.90 crores But let it be remembered that the Bank had enormous *current* deposits of private individuals and institutions on which, unlike the other less favoured banks in the city, it pays no interest whatever. So that, in spite of this advantage, it was only able to earn 8 per cent. which indeed it must be impartially admitted by all commercial and monetary circles, as a very poor return indeed. And yet the average bank rate during the first half was 5.65 per cent. and during the second half was 6.70 per cent. Another event which needs to be noticed in this connexion is the opening of a branch bank in the city itself, on the Sandhurst Roaad, a locality surrounded no doubt on all sides by wealthy traders. A sub-branch was also opened in October, 1916, at Ahmedabad. It is to be presumed that these branches were established to draw deposits and attract custom as to hoondies and other paper for discount. There is not a word mentioned in the Report as to how the branches have fared? Did they pay their expenses, and did they earn any profit? The proprietary ought to have inquired into the matter. But we suppose, shareholders of banks, as well as of other joint stock concerns, are never so critical or inquisitive as to put questions to the directorate and the management on these matters so long as there is some tangible percentage of profits to be divided. Neither do they bother themselves to inquire as to the expenses of the Bank. Now, we should like to say a few words on this item of the Bank's accounts as it really absorbs a not inconsiderable slice of the gross profits.

We show below side by side the different heads of the expenses incurred by the bank during the two half years:—

	In Lakhs of Rupees. 31st December 1916.	30th June 1917.
Salaries	3.40	4.91
Directors & Auditor's fees	0.16	0.16
Rent, Taxes & Lighting	0.25	0.87
Law Charges	0.01	0.05
Telegrams & Postages	0.06	0.06
Miscellaneous	0.48	0.97
Stationery	0.17	0.25

The total expenses for the first half year amounted to 4.55 lakhs and for the second to 7.9 lakhs. Thus during the last six months the Bank incurred an additional expense of 2.74 lakhs! The rate of expenses to gross profits, therefore, for the first half year came to 29.2 per cent. and for the second half to 32.7 per cent. No explanation is offered in the Director's Report for the second half on the increases. Neither do the published proceedings of the annual general meeting held the other day reveal that a single shareholder was inquisitive enough to question the causes of the large increases in at least four items. Salaries increased by fully 1.51 lakhs in six months. This is most extraordinary, though, perhaps the management may be able to explain it! Rents, taxes,, etc., show an increase of Rs. 62,000. This can, we presume, be mostly accounted for by the higher rate of income tax. Thirdly, miscellaneous charges have doubled themselves. They have risen from 48 to 97 thousand. Why? Lastly, stationery charges increased. They are no doubt accounted for by the high prices for all kinds of paper. Let the Banks's proprietary try to understand the significance of this increased expenditure of 2.67 lakhs in six months on a gross profit of 22.29 lakhs. It works out to 12 per cent!

Let us now compare the strength of the outside resources of the Bank, namely, the deposits of the Government which are known as "Public," and those of private industrials and institutions which are named "Other." Here is the comparative statement.

	In Crore Rupees. 31st December 1916.	30th June 1917.
Public Deposits:—		
At Head Office	0.60	5.86
At Branches	0.82	1.30
	1.42	7.16
Other Deposits	13.67	15.16
	15.09	22.32

Thus the increases during the six months ended 30th June were:

	Crore Rs.
In Public Deposits	5.74
In other Deposits	1.44
Total	7.18

The resources of the Bank in the last six months increased by 7.18 crores, of which the largest increase was in the Government deposits owing to the monies on account of the War Loans being profusely poured into the Bank and allowed by the State for the time being. That the Bank was not able to utilise to the best advantage this colossal sum poured into its coffers could be easily gauged by a glance at the following comparative statement of the cash balances:—

	In Crore Rs. 31st December 1916.	30th June 1917.
Cash at Head Office and Branches	6.68	10.02
Balances with other banks.	0.12	00.07
Total	6.80	10.09

The increases in deposits were 7.12 crores but the Bank was unable to utilise 3.29 crores, say a little over one half! We, therefore, turn now to the real test of the banking operations of the bank during the year.

	In Crore Rupees 31st December 1916.	30th June 1917.
1. Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	4.42	6.78
2. Cash Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	1.58	3.03
3. Bills discounted	1.13	1.44
	7.13	11.25

Compared to the first half, which, of course, is always the slack season of the year, there was an increase of 4.12 crores in all. But it will be noticed that in bills discounted there was not much progress to speak of. It was only 31 lakhs. There was, of course, a substantial increase in loans and cash credits on Government and authorised securities, amounting in all to 3·81 crore rupees, say 2.36 crores in loans and 1.45 crores in cash, so that out of the increased deposits of 7.18 crores during the last half year, the Bank was only able, even after "fully financing cotton and in meeting demands from the public" to utilise a little over one half! That does not show that this State-patronised monetary institution, with so much of public and private deposits at its command, was able to make a larger turnover. What is the reason? We suspect that the management is not so diligent and attentive to attract custom as the Bank of France and the Credit Lyonnais do or as the first class metropolitan banks of London. It will not condescend to help a variety of the respectable class of traders and industrialists, honest and straightforward, who want temporary accommodation. It affects to be an aristocratic rather than a popular bank. The State funds, it uses, are after all *public* monies, belonging to the public. Can it be fairly said that it is so far assisting the public? What is the public to which it advances lakhs? First, the cotton mills, many of which have either fixed or cash credit loans, ranging from two to 10 and 25 lakhs. These, no doubt are "safe" loans earning from year's end to year's end. Next are the European and Indian firms in large trade. That is about all. But that large mass of traders and industrialists dotted all over the Presidency who, at certain times, do require reasonable financial accommodation, say, from 5,000 rupees and upwards, can hardly get, so far as we know, any assistance. The Bank doors are strictly closed against them. These poorer people go to private shroffs or the smaller swadeshi Banks with a very limited capital and more limited resources. This is our conjecture. We may be wrong. At the same time will the Bank directorate or management enlighten the public by giving a list of those to whom advances were made (war loans excepted) for purposes of pure trades and industries, say, from 5,002 to 25,000 during the last six months? We should be very pleased to publih such a list if furnished. It would enlighten the public which wants accommodation in small sums as to how far it is satisfying them. The half year which ended on 31st December was not so artificially inflated with war loan deposits as the half which ended on the 30th June. It was a normal half year. Against its liabilities for deposits amounting to 15 crores, it had a plethora of cash amounting to 6.80 crores, say, seven crores, that is to ay, the rates of cash to deposits was over 46 per cent.!—an unusual banking feature when 26 to 30 per cent. in all the colossal London Banks, with their millions of deposits is considered "safe" for all requirements. This very fact shows that the Bank is conducted on most antiquarian methods and seems to put forth very little effort, to attract a vast number of customers who want very moderate accommodation. And strange to say, at very annual meeting of the proprietary the directorate sing a song of their banking minstrelsy which indeed tells us what poor notes they can play upon! Heaven help this singular, indifferent and uncritical proprietary!

THE BORAHS AND THEIR PRIEST.

The visit recently of the Head Priest of the Borah Community to Poona, when he was received at the station by a representative of the Governor of the province, and the subsequent ceremonial visits interchanged by his Excellency and his Holiness have been largely advertised in the press all over the country through the friendly offices of the Associated Press. Since his Holiness usually moves about without such a vast amount of public ceremony and is indeed generally remote from the gaze of those who are not of his community, there has been some speculation on the part of the curious as to the reason for this sudden flashing of the fierce light of publicity on his person and movements and the somewhat unusual official attentions of which he has been the object. We cannot help thinking that some cogent reason exists for all this advertisement and that those who have organised this *reclame* have been actuated by some stronger motives than the respect and reverence which they naturally would feel for his Holiness's person. However that may be, there are reasons, we are inclined to think, which should have made the official world a little less eager to go out of their way to assist in these unaccustomed attentions to the religious head of a community at a time when he is the subject of a dispute in that community, which has caused a great deal of bitterness and has actually led to the excommunication by his Holiness of some of its most prominent members. That the Governor of the Province should pay his respects and treat with every courtesy the religious head of any Indian community is no doubt gratifying. But these things do not happen everyday, and in our view it is a little unfortunate that these incidents, which will no doubt make their impression on the illiterate members of the community and perhaps lead to misunderstanding, should have occurred at this particular time.

The history and circumstances of the dispute in the community that has arisen are of some public interest. The religious funds of the Borah community are of course considerable and of an ever-growing character. The affairs of two mosques have to be administered in addition to a burial ground and a shrine, which attracts numerous pilgrims, not merely Borahs but of other sects as well, extending beyond the limits of the Mahomedan community and including Hindus and even Christians. Dissatisfaction has arisen in the community in regard to the secrecy with which these funds are administered. The moneys are entirely in the hands of the Head Priest and are collected and administered by his private agents. No accounts are rendered and nobody knows how these funds are distributed. That is not a very satisfactory state of affairs. The *gulla* of the Shrine in Parsi Bazaar alone, we are informed, realises from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 70,000 per annum and there are several properties, which have been purchased from time to time, belonging to it and the rents of these are collected by a private agent of the Head Priest, who gives no account of the expenditure. Whether this procedure in regard to what is after all a public trust is legal, is, we think, open to question. That it is undesirable and not in accordance with Mahomedan practice in similar cases will, we think further, be the view of most Mahomedans who consider the matter impartially and fairly. The members of the community, who have moved in the matter, desire that a proper Trust shall be constituted. The Head Priest and his agents have hitherto resisted all demands that have been made upon them to furnish information regarding the administration of these funds and to give inspection of accounts. The Advocate-General, we are informed, has been moved in the matter and has failed to persuade either the Head Priest or his agents to yield, and the former has retaliated by carrying the war into the enemy's camp and excommunicating the principal persons who have moved in the matter. Without expressing any opinion on the merits of the dispute, it certainly seems that the matter is one in which, in the public interest, the opinion of the Courts should be obtained and it is to be hoped that the Advocate-General will not stop short at merely asking for information. In the meanwhile, it is desirable that the official world should exercise care to avoid the creation of misunderstandings in the minds of illiterate people who are the easy objects of mistaken impressions at such a time.

Notes of the Day.

Justice Tempered by Force.

It must have been a truly illuminating speech, as Reuter puts it, that Kuehlmann, the new German Foreign Secretary, delivered in the Reichstrath. "He deprecated the policy based on force alone and advocated a policy based on justice as well as force"! Only a German could have put it like that. Its unconscious humour is typically clumsy. The Foreign Secretary proceeded to propound a rather feeble piece of Machiavellianism. He emphasised, we are told, the importance of studying public opinion in the Allied countries, so that a peace offer should not be made at an untimely juncture, or a sharp word uttered when a conciliatory spirit was becoming apparent. Buoyed up by his faith in the efficacy of such devices he opined that the last year of war was probably beginning.

Budapest!

Some rather extraordinary facts were disclosed in the course of an interpellation in the House of Commons in mail week. Mr. Whitty asked the Home Secretary whether Joseph Szebenyi, the enemy alien correspondent of the "Morning Post" newspaper, whose correspondence, written in London, was published by that paper for over two years as coming from Budapest, was still interned; whether he was permitted to write for the "Morning Post" and afforded facilities for leaving his internment camp to confer with the editor; if so, why an alien enemy, whose forgeries of speeches and editorials in the German interest were given currency by the "Morning Post" even after their falsity had been proved, was afforded special consideration; and whether any action had been or would be taken with respect to the responsibility of the editor or proprietors of the "Morning Post" for allowing that newspaper to be used for the purposes of pro-German intrigue by Joseph Szebenyi.

An Unsatisfactory Answer.

Sir George Cave replied:

Joseph Szebenyi is still interned. I have given him permission to translate Hungarian documents for the editor of the "Morning Post", but he is not allowed to leave the camp in order to confer with the editor. As to the remainder of the question, which consists of charges against the "Morning Post", I can only say that the charges are wholly contrary to the facts as they appear from the documents in my possession.

It will be observed that the Home Secretary avoided all reference to two categorical statements contained in the question, viz., that Szebenyi wrote in London for two years correspondence which the journal published as coming from Budapest; and that special consideration appears to have been shown to the writer, an alien enemy, even after the falsity of his faked contributions to the "Morning Post" had been proved. If the allegation of forgery against Szebenyi is true,—and the Home Secretary said nothing to deny or refute it,—then it is little short of remarkable and scandalous that the man should have been permitted, as admitted by the Home Secretary, to "translate Hungarian documents" for the journal which has abetted his offence. The translations might be easily mischievous: they are certain to be unfaithful. And in whose interest, it may be asked, was the concession extended? The revelation is the more surprising in view of the insistent and pretentious pose of respectability that the "Morning Post" always affects.

The Calcutta Meeting.

There will be general satisfaction that the recently prohibited meeting of the citizens of Calcutta at the Town Hall has duly come off, and the most satisfactory feature of the meeting was the statement of Mr. Surrendranath Banerjea, who presided, that the members of the deputation that waited upon Lord Ronaldshay "did not give any undertaking to the Governor." As our readers are aware, the "Chronicle" strongly urged the same course, and, indeed, the Bengal leaders could not have done otherwise consistently with self-respect and the decencies of public life.

Mrs. Besant's Vindication.

The chief resolution was moved from the chair protesting against the Madras internments, demanding the immediate release of Mrs. Besant and her associates and expressing the meeting's unabated confidence in Mrs. Besant. Mr. Banerjea pointed out that Mrs. Besant's offence was that she ruthlessly exposed the failures of the Indian bureaucracy, and emphasized that although Mrs. Besant was interned the cause for which she suffered was prospering and was stronger now than ever. "Mrs. Besant stood vindicated by the universal verdict of public opinion."

The Ceylon Disturbances of 1915.

According to a Renter's cable dated August 15th received this morning, Mr. Steel Maitland stated that a fresh inquiry into the disturbance in Ceylon in 1915 was wholly unnecessary. Apparently, the statement was made in reply to a question on the subject and, as if to disarm any protest, Mr. Steel Maitland added that almost extreme clemency had been shown to the prisoners in order that the memory of the affair might die out. Mr. Steel Maitland concluded by saying that "it would be most unfortunate in the interest of Ceylon if the matter were raked up again"—an assumption hardly justified in view of the existence of a strong feeling in Ceylon itself favouring a searching and impartial inquiry into the causes of the disturbance and methods by which it was put down. That it has been found necessary to show "almost extreme clemency" to the prisoners is calculated to raise a doubt as to the desirable character of the methods. The justification of an enquiry into the disturbance is not its expediency. The only consideration that should supervene is that of meting out justice alike to those who have suffered innocently and those who have erred.

The Emigration Question.

The report of the Departmental Conference on Emigration from India, which was held in London in May last, as a Simla telegram states, has been received by the Government of India. It may be hoped that the recommendations contained in the report will be such as to satisfy all the demands of this country on the subject. In this connection it is instructive to recall certain important considerations which the Committee of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society urged in the memorandum which they submitted to the Secretary of State for India in mail week and which we published a few days ago. The Committee rightly attached the first importance to the principle of colonisation as against a mere supply of labour. It was this feature, as the Committee point out which led Lord Salisbury, in his despatch of March 24, 1875, to emphasise the right of potential citizenship. The stipulation set forth in this despatch have been violated both in letter and in spirit.

The Protector of Immigrants.

Another point which the Committee strongly emphasised was that the protector of the immigrants should be drawn from the Indian Service and the patronage retained by the Indian Government. Those who know the arbitrary and scandalous manner in which the Protectors of Indian immigrants—especially in the Transvaal—have performed their duty must regard the proposal as one of the most urgent reforms needed. It may be that the Colonies will object to such an arrangement. But, as the Committee pointed out, the Union Government of South Africa have accepted this practice in Johannesburg, where Portuguese protectors on behalf of their Government watch over the welfare of non-Portuguese labourers drawn from Portugese territories and the same practice has been accepted in the Federal Malay States for the Chinese labour forces.

FRENCH VICTORY.

HOW HILL 304 WAS CAPTURED.

7,600 PRISONERS INCLUDING 201 OFFICERS TAKEN.

SIXTH BRANDENBURG DIVISION WIPED OUT.

OVER ONE-THIRD OF ITS BAYONET STRENGTH CAPTURED.

HUN'S NEW FRIGHTFULNESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Aug. 26.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says the capture of Hill 304 by which the enemy has been deprived of practically his last effective observatory point on the left bank of the Meuse was effected within two hours, although the men had to wade through marshes often waist deep amid gas and high explosive shells. The determination of the Germans to hold the line of the heights captured on the 20th and the 21st instant, is shown by the fact that the proportion of officers captured, is almost fifty per cent. higher than usual. The 7,600 prisoners taken in two days, include 201 officers, while 11,000 prisoners taken on December 15th, included only 208.

A RESERVE DIVISION WIPED OUT.

The sixth Brandenburg reserve division was practically wiped out. Sixty-nine officers and 2,794 men out of its three regiments were taken prisoners, or well, over one-third of its entire bayonet strength. The prisoners include a whole divisional organisation with cooks, cyclists and even band, which was sent into the front line at Goose Hill as fighting men. In order to prevent a recurrence of the wholesale surrenders of December 15th last the German command has circulated a fictitious account of the terrible sufferings of war prisoners in France, nevertheless 8,000 Germans preferred captivity to any longer enduring the French fire.

GERMANS PRACTISING NEW FRIGHTFULNESS.

The attacks on the British and French military hospitals are so frequent and deliberate that there is no question that the Germans are practising a new frightfulness. For instance a hospital within the range of German guns was shelled so persistently that shelter trenches had to be dug around it. Three women nurses were killed and five wounded in this hospital, and altogether forty-three persons, nurses and orderlies have been killed and fifty-five wounded in the four hospitals attacked.

BRAVE HOSPITAL MATRON WOUNDED.

Mademoiselle Debaye, matron in charge of a hospital, who is very brave, superintended the removal of the sick and the wounded to the shelter trenches herself remaining in the open under fire. She has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, a unique distinction for a woman. Four nurses have been given war crosses.

FIGHTING ON THE MEUSE.

ENEMY ARTILLERY WEAK ON LEFT BANK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 26.

A French communiqué says on the left bank of the Meuse the enemy weakly replied with artillery. On the right bank, the activity of the artillery on both sides was somewhat lively. There was no infantry action.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACK NEAR EPEHY.

BRITISH ADVANCE NORTH-WEST OF LENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 26.

A British communiqué says, early Saturday morning the enemy heavily bombarded the positions south-eastward of Epehy and attacked the Gillemont farm on both the flanks. After sharp fighting the enemy recaptured a portion of the trenches north-eastward of the farm, but we are still in possession of the farm.

We drove off raiders north-eastward of Gouzeaucourt and advanced our line slightly north-westward of Lens.

FIERCEST FIGHTING IN FLANDERS.

ENEMY'S RESISTANCE WEAKENED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Aug. 26.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says the pivot of the fiercest fighting in Flanders at present is the crest of the high ground on either side of Ypres-Menin road We want to get the whole of it and the Germans do not want us to have any of it, so ding-dong strife continues. Sometimes, we go forward and sometimes are pressed back, but each successive time this happens enemy defences have been rendered less capable of maintaining resistance. We have seen similar phases more than once since 1st July, 1917, and they have always ended in the same way.

A not dissimilar, though more clearly defined situation exists around Lens. Last Night the Canadians, with another of their irresistible spurts, captured an important trench curving round the centre of the western outskirts of city. Another trench which runs east across Arras road, and down a considerable length of which they are able to look, is reported to be full of enemy dead.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

ENEMY PRESSED BACK TO HEREUTHAGE WOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Aug. 27.

A German wireless communiqué says, the English attack astride Ypres-Menin road pressed us back to the north-western fringe of Hereuthage wood. There is increased fighting on Verdun front.

ENEMY DRIVEN OUT NEAR GILLEMONT FARM.

PORTUGUESE REPULSE RAIDERS NEAR LAVENTIE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Aug. 27.

A British communiqué says, we drove the enemy out of a portion of the trench north-eastward of Gillemont farm, which he regained yesterday morning and we completely re-established our position. An enemy counter-attack failed.

The Portuguese repulsed raiders south-eastward of Laventie. Enemy artillery was active near Ypres and Lombartzyde.

GERMAN AEROPLANES OVER DUTCH TERRITORY.

DUTCH GOVERNMENT'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, Aug. 26.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Aug. 26.

The Government has protested to Berlin against German aeroplanes flying over the Dutch territory on the 18th instant dropping bombs. The Government does not accept the German explanation that aeroplanes lost their way in the North Sea.

EAST AFRICAN FRONT.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK 8 MILES IN LINDI AREA.

RETREAT TO SOUTH BANK OF THE RUAHA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 26.

An East African communiqué says in the Lindi area we drove back the enemy eight miles.

The Belgians from Kilossa in the northern area forced the enemy to retire to the south bank of the Ruaha river.

Considerable German force at Mpepos, sixty-five miles south-westward of Mahenge, is being closely invested by our columns.

Our troops in the southern area are approaching Tunduru, an important enemy supply centre.

RAIDS ON TURKISH TRENCHES IN PALESTINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Aug. 27.

The British War Office announces several raids on Turkish trenches in Palestine with good results. Turkish desertions are frequent.

GENERAL ALLENBY'S PROCLAMATION.

RESTRICTIONS ON GOING TO NORTH COAST OF EGYPT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CAIRO, Aug. 24.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Aug. 27.

General Allenby has issued a proclamation that nobody will be allowed on the North coast of Egypt at night time except for a lawful purpose. Substantial reward is offered for information leading to the arrest of carriers of seditious literature, smugglers of arms and ammunition and spies.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE AT GERMAN HEADQUARTERS.

MICHAELIS' METHOD OF PLACATING REICHSTAG COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Aug. 26.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Aug. 26.

There has been an important conference at the German Headquarters attended by the Kaiser, Dr. Michaelis General Hindenburg and Ludendorff. Dr. Michaelis returned to Berlin afterwards and will make another speech on Monday.

It has leaked out that one of Dr. Michaelis' methods of placating the Reichstag Committee was an assurance of the introduction of the Prussian Suffrage Bill would not be delayed; the draft Bill was being prepared in accordance with the Kaiser's promise. Dr. Michaelis added that his time was greatly occupied with questions relating to peace conditions.

1915 CEYLON DISTURBANCES.

FRESH ENQUIRY UNNECESSARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Aug. 26.

In the House of Commons Mr. Steel Maitland said that fresh enquiry into disturbances in Ceylon in 1915 was wholly unnecessary. Almost extreme clemency had been shown to prisoners in order that the memory of the affair might die out. It would be most unfortunate in the interest of Ceylon if the matter were raked up again.

THE TEA SITUATION.

MUCH TIGHTER GRIP TO BE SECURED SOON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Aug. 26.

The "Times" states there are various indications that much tighter grip of the tea situation will be secured in the immediate future. Trade now seems fully prepared to find that developments will be in the direction of Government purchase of tea in India for civilian requirements. The "Times" fully expects that the tonnage position will shortly be considerably improved.

M. KERENSKY AND DISCIPLINE IN RUSSIA.

DISAGREEMENT REGARDING MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Aug. 26.

It appears that M. Kerensky disagrees with General Korniloff and M. Savinkoff who contend that it is impossible to introduce discipline without severe measures like shooting. General Korniloff demands militarisation of railways in view of the possibility of an immediate general strike.

General Korniloff is attending the Moscow congress to which Ukraine has declared it will send representatives.

SERVICES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY.

A SUBADAR GETS MILITARY CROSS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Aug. 26.

The "Gazette" announces the following awards for services in Mesopotamia.

C. B.

Brigadier-Generals George Holdsworth, Edward Tidswell, Edward Stokes-Roberts, George F White, Leslie Younghusband, Charles Rattray, Felix Ready, and Philip Scott and Colonel George A. Leslie.

C. M. G.

There are thirty-three awards of C. M. G. They include Indian Army officers, Brigadier-Generals Charles Norie, Octavius Carey, Charles Davies, Sisley Davidson, Darcy Brownlow, Lieut.-Colonels Edward Boome, Charles Wimberley, Herbert Nepean, Edward Hugo, Walter H. Ogilvie, Clifford Winter, Frederick Keily, Hugh Souter, Hugh Robertson and William N. Cambell.

There are many promotions to brevet rank and awards of D.S.O., M.C., and other decorations.

MILITARY CROSS.

The "Gazette" gives details of the award of Military Cross to the following Indian Army officers.—Captain Charles Stevens.—He successfully led a squadron in raid on enemy trenches. The task was thoroughly carried out and every enemy accounted for.

Lieutenant Harry Leigh-Clare.—He personally reconnoitred the enemy post against which he led a patrol attack with great dash and complete success, causing the enemy severe casualties.

Second-Lieutenant John D Wilson.—He was wounded early in a raid, but carried on and killed two enemy. Afterwards, he took charge and brought the whole party back to the trenches. He had previously patrolled behind the enemy post, contributing greatly to the success of the operation.

Subadar Ghulam Ali.—He conducted the withdrawal of the rearguard with exceptional gallantry and skill and set a magnificent example.

CAPTURE OF MONTE SANTO.

ITALIANS SECURE DOMINATION OF AUSTRIAN SALIENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Aug. 26.

The capture of Monte Santo is very important. The mountain is one immense fortification and has long resisted the Italian progress on the Isonzo, north of Gorizia. It lies east of Vodice and its occupation gives the Italians the domination of the Austrian salient between Monte Santo and Canale.

BRITISH HELP TO ITALIANS.

TRIBUTE TO NAVY'S WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Aug. 26.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Idea Nazionale" pays a tribute to the British Navy's work in Italian waters during the present offensive.

HERMADA BATTERED FOR SIX DAYS

Austrian papers state that 1,000 Italian guns battered Hermada for six days. British gas shells poison the caverns and kill the defenders.

22 GERMAN DIVISIONS COMPELLED TO WITHDRAW FOR REPAIRS.

"The Times" military correspondent says that the activities of the British and the French at Ypres have compelled the Germans to withdraw 22 divisions for repairs. Each withdrawal probably indicates at least 4,000 casualties. Since the remaining divisions have also suffered considerable punishment, it is certain that the German losses greatly exceed ours which, since April, has been much below the estimate made beforehand.

GERMAN MAIL DEPARTMENT NOT DELIVERING CASUALTY LISTS.

According to the Ribe newspaper "Stifts Tiddende" the German mail department states that it is not delivering casualty lists since export is now prohibited.

GREEK ACTION AGAINST SUBMARINE SUPPLIERS.

"The Times" correspondent in Athens says that the Government is acting drastically and effectively against suppliers of submarines. They have arrested a peasant who proved to be a German officer engaged in organising submarine supplies on Kardamyli coast.

XAVERIANS' SOCIAL GATHERING.

There was a pleasant social gathering on Saturday afternoon at the Noor Baug, when for the seventh consecutive year the Mahomedan students and ex-students of St. Xavier's College held a reunion. Mr. Alam Latifi, presided, and the Rev. Father Goodier and other Rev. Fathers of the St. Xavier's College, were present. Besides recitations there was an interesting musical programme, which included the violin, sitar and mandolin. Speeches suitable to the ocassion were delivered by Mr. Latifi and Father Goodier among others, and Mr. Syud Hossain returned thanks on behalf of the guests. The gathering dispersed about half-past eight after a most pleasant evening for which the organisers were warmly commended.

G I P STRIKE AT JHANSI.

5,000 MEN STOP WORK.

GRIEVANCES WIRED TO THE AGENT:

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The "Leader's" correspondent wires:—From Jhansi under date Aug. 25.

All workmen of the railway loco and carriage shops have struck work on the 21st instant, following their brethren of Bombay. Five thousand workmen are on strike. The grievances have been wired to the Agent at Bombay and the latter has sent a loco superintendent who is expected by the mail to-day. He will meet the workmen's representative this evening or to-morrow morning.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON AN EUROPEAN.

AN ALLAHABAD INCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Aug. 25.

A determined attempt to murder a European was made in Alfred Park, Allahabad, the other night. It appears Mr. William Godfrey, son of the late Mr. Godfrey, formerly Deputy Examiner, Eastern Bengal State Railway Accounts, was out for a ride in Alfred Park at about eleven o'clock at night. He took his seat on a bench and lit a cigar. Suddenly he felt a blow on his back and turning round he just saw the arm of an Indian withdrawing from a second blow. Mr. Godfrey, who bled profusely, shouted for help and was taken to his house by a policeman on an ekka. It was found Mr. Godfrey had received two stabs on his back with some sharp cutting instrument, one penetrating very near the lung.

The perpetrator ran away, but the police are making investigation. Mr. Godfrey is doing well in the Civil Hospital.

INDIAN REFORMS.

HYDERABAD'S STAND BY CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME.

(From a Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Sind) Aug. 24.

A public meeting attended by about one thousand people was held yesterday under the joint auspices of the Congress Committee, the Citizens' Association and the Home Rule League. The Hon. Mr. Bhurgri presided. The following resolution was passed.—

"The citizens of Hyderabad in public meeting assembled, while thanking His Majesty's Government for the declaration of their policy that responsible government shall be conferred on India, is emphatically of the opinion that nothing short of the grant of the reforms demanded in the Congress and the Moslem League Scheme adopted at Lucknow as the first step towards that direction will satisfy India."

The attitude of the people showed that they were determined to stand by the Congress-League Scheme.

1ST GUJARAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

The Hon. Secretary of the First Gujarat Political Conference writes that the Working Committee of the 1st Gujarat Political Conference has unanimously resolved:—

(1) That the Sessions of the Conference should be held on the 3rd, 4th and 5th Saturday, Sunday and Monday respectively in the month of November, 1917.

(2) That the proceedings of the Conference should be conducted in the Gujarati Language.

(3) That a special and free accommodation shall be reserved for ladies.

DEPUTATION TO GODHRA.

(From a Correspondent.)
GODHRA, Aug. 23.

On Sunday last a deputation from Ahmedabad consisting of Messrs. Maganbhai Chaturbhai, Kalidas Jarkaran, Krishnalal Desai and Navalshanker, visited Godhra and a mass meeting of over 1,000 people of all communities was arranged in the Shrimali's Wadi at 5 p.m., by the Panch Mahals District Congress Committee and the Home Rule League, under the presidentship of Mr. Jivanlal V. Desai. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Maganbhai in Gujarati on the present political situation of the country and the utility of holding a Gujarat Conference at Godhra. He recommended the people of Godhra to help the organisers of the Conference to bring it to a successful issue for four reasons, namely, it helped the organisers to know the political situation and their duties to their country, it helped the poor villagers to know it, and they all met and put their grievances before God and it helped the people to forget their differences about caste and creed and prompted them to work for a common end.

Mr. Kalidas gave instances of some of the local grievances and suggested that they can be better ventilated in such a Conference.

The President in summing up advised the people of Godhra to rise to the occasion and subscribe to the general fund. Great enthusiasm prevailed and a decent amount was subscribed the next day.

"STUDENTS AND POLITICS."

We learn from a telegram that two hundred College students of Trichnopoly convened an open-air political meeting, at which the audience numbered about two thousand, mostly students. The students in question have avowed their determination to attend Home Rule meetings as a matter of conscientious patriotism and regardless of consequences.

CALCUTTA TOWN HALL MEETING.

PROTEST AGAINST MADRAS INTERNMENTS.

DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF MRS. BESANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

A public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta was held this evening at the Town Hall for the purpose of protesting against the internments of Mrs. Besant and her associates. There was a large and representative gathering. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea presided. Mr. B. Chakrabutty in proposing Mr. Banerjea to the chair, said that the internment of Mrs. Besant under the Defence of India Act was improper and an abuse of the provisions of the Defence of India Act. Government should be told plainly that that internment was not the way to get rid of the discontent of the people.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, in course of his opening address, referred to the deputation that waited upon the Governor in connection with the prohibition of the Town Hall meeting and said the members of the deputation did not give any undertaking to the Governor. Mr. Banerjea then strongly condemned the internment of Mrs. Besant and said that Mrs. Besant's offence was that she ruthlessly exposed the failures of the Indian bureaucracy. He referred to the Mesopotamia Commissioners' report as showing that the Indian bureaucracy had failed in their administration of external affairs. If it was so, they were also incompetent to administer the internal affairs. Although Mrs. Besant was interned, the cause for which she suffered was prospering and it was stronger now than ever. It had entered upon a new phase to-day in her internment, Mrs. Besant stood vindicated by the universal verdict of public opinion. In conclusion, Mr. Banerjea referred to the forthcoming visit of Mr. Montagu and said that they should insist that the adoption of the reform scheme formulated by the Congress and League should be the first step in the progressive stages towards a realization of responsible Government in India, referred by Mr. Montagu in his speech.

Mr. Banerjea moved from the chair a resolution protesting against the Madras internments, demanding the immediate release of Mrs. Besant and her associates and expressing the meeting's unabated confidence in Mrs. Besant.

HON. PUNDIT M. M. MALAVIYA INTERVIEWED.

THE CHANGED ATMOSPHERE IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Aug. 25.

In the course of an interview given by the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya to a press representative he is reported to have said:—

Mr. Montagu's pronouncement is the greatest since the Proclamation of 1858. The agitation for reforms will not subside, but will change its character. The demand for the release of Mrs. Besant and her colleagues will continue, but the agitation for reforms will be freed from the feeling of bitterness and despair which were invading it. The tone, temper and object of public meetings will be modified, their work will be more educative than demonstrative. The joint meeting of the Moslem League and Congress in Allahabad on or about the 26th October is expected to be well attended and will be the most important meeting we have held.

BURMA'S ROLL OF HONOUR.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS KILLED IN ACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Aug. 25.

A Government notification issued by the Lieutenant-Governor to-day, gives the names of officers and occupants of Civil Posts under the Burma Government, who have been killed in action or died of wounds received in action during the first three years of war:—Captain C. M. Mullaly, I. A., Burma Military Police; (2) Mr. C. S. H. Davies, I. P. S.; (3) Mr. G. R. Jeffery, Imperial Forest Service; (4) Mr. L. C. A. Rouillard, Executive Engineer, P. W. D.; (5) Mr. A. G. Mumford, Superintendent, Excise; (6) Mr. E. Vellis, Imperial Forest Service; (7) Mr. G. H. Allington, Imperial Forest Service; (8) Captain G. G. Evertt, I.A., Burma Military Police; (9) Mr. N. Downie, I.C.S.; (10) Major D. D. H. Cumbell, R. G. A., Burma Military Police. All with the exceptions of Nos. 6 and 9 were killed in action. The notification is published in honour of the memory of the gallant officers who gave their lives for their country.

BREACH ON G. I. P. RAILWAY.

VICTORIA TERMINUS, Aug. 25.

The following communiqué has been issued by the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway:—

Unless anything unforeseen occurs it is anticipated that communication between Gwalior and Dholpuri stations on the G. I. P. main line to the north will be restored on the 27th instant, when the running of passenger and mail trains by this route will be resumed. Further definite informations will be given as soon as possible.

HOME RULE PROPAGANDA.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS IN THE DISTRICTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

KACHHOLI, Aug. 19.

In response to the invitation of the inhabitants of Kachholi and Salej, two villages in the Jalalpur Taluka of the Surat District, a deputation of the Bombay Branch of the Home Rule League for India consisting of Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Chhotubhai Solicitor and Chandrashankar Pandya, visited Kachholi on Sunday, the 19th instant. A deputation from Surat consisting of Mr. Hora and four other gentlemen joined them. From Amalsad to Kachholi the deputation travelled in bullock carts on bad, muddy roads which told a melancholy tale of mismanagement. Justice demands that the villagers who contribute most to the revenues of the country should have the first charge on them. Apart from the inconvenience due to bad roads, the deputation travelled through beautifully verdant vegetation, a slight drizzle adding much to the pleasantness of the surroundings. The deputation was given a hearty reception at the outskirts of the village and thence they moved onward in a procession, the village women and men flocking in large numbers to have a glimpse of those who brought them the battle-call of Swaraj. The morning was spent in discussing with the leading people of the village the problems of the day, in consequence of which branches were established at the villages of Kachholi and Salej. In the evening a large meeting of village people eager to listen to the uplifting message of Home Rule was held amidst lovely natural surroundings, the audience numbering nearly 2,000, thirty villages being represented. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was voted to the chair amidst lusty cheers.

MR. CHANDRASHANKAR PANDYA.

On being called upon by the Chairman, Mr. Chandrashankar commenced by remarking that the warm and cordial response given to their mission by the village people gave a lie direct to the malignant statements of those enemies by Indian aspirations who said that the demand for Home Rule was confined only to a microscopic minority and was not supported by the voice of the millions. He observed that the present political situation of the country was grave and anxious in consequence of the un-British campaign of repression which some high-placed bureaucrats had commenced against the legitimate Indian demand of Home Rule within the Empire. He said that not only the constant agitation of the political leaders and patriotic citizens of India, but also the spontaneous promises of British sovereigns and statesmen had raised high hopes in Indian hearts and no human hand, not even of high-placed officials, could prevent a determined people from the fulfilment of their lofty destiny. He suggested three ways of meeting the policy of repression: firstly, sending of deputations to England and enlightening the British Democracy; secondly, popularising the message of the Congress and the Moslem League by educative propaganda, and thirdly, facing the repressive campaign with a united front and undergoing any sacrifices that the situation might demand. He concluded by a fervent appeal to rise equal to the occasion and to vindicate their manhood.

MR. DAYALJI.

Mr. Dayalji, asked the village people to show more courage and higher manhood against the tyrannies of petty village officers. He observed that unless the people got quite free from the dominion of fear and unless they evinced a greater firmness in the exercise of their rights, the tall talk of Home Rule would not help them much.

MR. PRAGJI KHANDUBHAI.

Mr. Pragji explained what passive resistance meant and how it had been worked in South Africa. He held that unless India showed firm determination, her demands would not be granted. The British people were a practical people and required more tangible proofs of Indian earnestness than speeches.

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas congratulated the villages on the spirit they had shown in organising such a huge gathering and proving to the hilt the hollowness of the charges of the enemies of India. He said that their movement was spiritual, since what India wanted was not a few political rights, but an opportunity to rise to her full stature in order that she might serve the world. Political work was only one of the phases of their movement for Indian emancipation. He exhorted the audience to respond to the high call of the spirit and to rise above petty and selfish considerations of wordly advancement.

Mr. Kasanji then sang a song composed by Mr. Chandrashankar, the printed copies of which were distributed among the audience and the burden of which was, "Remain an advocate of Swarajya as long as there is breath in your body."

In response to an appeal of Mr. Chandrashankar, nearly 75 people joined the Home Rule League.

After the Chairman and the guests were thanked and garlanded, the gathering dispersed amidst enthusiastic shouts of "Bande Mataram."

PUBLIC MEETING AT UMRETH

HOME RULE LEAGUE FORMED.

UMRETH, Aug. 20.

A public meeting of the citizens of Umreth was held on the 19th instant under the presidentship of an influential local pleader when Messrs. I. K. Yajnik and H. V. Divatia delivered short speeches on Home Rule about 800 men being present. Mr. I. K. Yajnik said that there are periods in the history of the world when it enters a new stage in its evolution. That the world is passing through an extraordinary stage is evidenced by the spirit of liberty which has dethroned the Tsar of Russia and which has drawn the great democracy of America in the world war. The love of freedom inspires thousands and millions of soldiers to lay down their lives on the fields of Flanders and Mesopotamia. It is only natural therefore that while India is sending her most valued sons to fight the battles of the Empire, she should unflinchingly demand a substantial measure of self-government. The gist of the present political situation created by the systematic persecution of "New India" and the internment of its brave and patriotic editor Mrs. Besant is that Government has definitely embarked on the policy of repression and has determined to thwart and crush the constitution propaganda being carried on in the country. Now the supreme question we have got to consider is whether we will beat a retreat or with calm courage and firm determination we will boldly advance on the path we have chalked out for ourselves. The joint Conference of the All-India Congress Committees and the Council of the Moslem League which met recently in Bombay has given its answer by exhorting us not only to continue our agitation for propagating the Congress scheme but seriously to consider the advisability of resorting to passive resistance. Mr. Yajnik concluded by saying that the decision of the joint Conference which will meet again in October and the strength of our attitude and agitation will not only determine to a large extent the political future of India but will leave a deep impression on our minds and character.

Mr. H. V. Divatia explained the four objects of the League and emphasised that as a loyal body it aimed at strengthening the British connection by granting self-government to India. Proceeding further, he gave some figures to show the insignificant place which Indians occupied in the higher grades of the public services. Finally he appealed to the audience to join the Home Rule League at this supreme hour of trial.

Mr. Gokuldas Talata, a pleader of Nadiad then spoke giving some telling illustrations to elucidate the subject. He then announced that a branch of the League had been formed at Umreth with six members. The president then moved a resolution from the chair protesting against the internments of Mrs. Besant and her two assistants Messrs. Arundale and Wadia and praying to the Government to release them immediately. Several men gave in their names as members of the League bringing the total membership to about 20. The meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks to the president and the owner of the vadi in which the meeting was held.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT BROACH.

(From our Correspondent.)

BROACH, Aug. 21.

Never before had there been so much enthusiasm and patriotic fervour as on the 19th instant, when the Broach public received a deputation of Messrs. N. B. Vibhakar and S. G. Banker, who were sent there on behalf of the Home Rule League, Bombay Branch. Mr. B. G. Horniman and Mr. Ratansi Dharamsi also were expected to go with the deputation, but they were unavoidably prevented from accompanying them to the great disappointment of the Broach public. The deputation were received at the Broach Station by hundreds of enthusiastic citizens, and a procession was arranged from the station to the Dasha Land Vadi, where a large number of people had gathered together to welcome the guests from Bombay. This morning a meeting was arranged for the opening ceremony of the Home Rule Reading Room, which was to be performed by Mr. Horniman. But, owing to his absence the opening ceremony was postponed till Mr. Horniman should be able to come, and so Mr. Haribhai Amin, the Secretary of the Broach Home Rule League read in the meeting the telegram sent by Mr. Horniman, regretting his absence and conveying his heartfelt sympathy to the citizens of Broach for the cause for which they were to meet that day. Afterwards Mr. Vibhakar addressed a few words to the meeting, saying that he and his friend Mr. Banker were overwhelmed with the warm reception they had got from the citizens of Broach, and both of them were fully conscious that the warmth and the welcome were meant not as a recognition of their humble services to the cause, but as a patriotic tribute of the citizens of Broach to the cause of the Motherland. He only wished that those who talked so glibly of a microscopic minority were present there that day to realize how the movement had permeated and was spreading among the teeming thousands who had gathered together that day from distant towns and villages and hamlets to listen to the message of the Home Rule League.

LECTURE BY MR. VIBHAKAR.

In the evening a lecture by Mr. Vibhakar on "The Present Political Situation" was arranged at the same Vadi. Nearly two hours before the appointed time hundreds of people were seated in the Vadi, and by the time the proceedings of the meeting commenced more than 3,000 people had assembled filling up the compound of the Vadi as well as all the three lobbies of the ground floor and the first floor surrounding the compound.

Mr. Vibhakar said that after over a century and a half of British Rule in India, the people of India should be still struggling for the elementary rights of free speech and liberty of person, that under the British Flag, which was unfurled on the plains of Flanders and Mesopotamia to vindicate the birthright of all nationalities, whether small or great, to live as free and independent nations, that under the same British Flag, millions of British citizens in India should be slighted and looked down upon by a conceited bureaucracy as unfit for Self-Government or Home Rule, these were the most painful facts which could not but weigh most heavily even upon the most cheerful and buoyant heart of a Home Ruler. It was equally painful that at a time when all their energies should be concentrated upon winning the great war of Independence which the Empire had been waging against the arch-enemy of democracy, they should be compelled anxiously to consider the present, gloomy political situation in India. However, it was a consolation that the present critical situation in this country was created by the inefficiency, the rashness, and the unstatesmanlike outlook of the bureaucrats and not by any unwisdom or impatience on the part of the people of this country.

Mr. Vibhakar then traced the whole history of the repressive measures recently adopted by the different provincial governments from the haughty speech of Lord Pentland to the ill-fated order of Lord Ronaldshay who could not tolerate public criticism of a brother bureaucrat. Mr. Vibhakar suggested that all this ferment was directly due to the alarmist attitude taken up by the monopolists of power in India, who feared that their dear shibboleths of India's unfitness for Self-Government, the indifference of the bulk of the Indian people to their political rights, and the demand of the Indian National Congress being only a selfish cry for power of the microscopic minority that these shibboleths once shattered to pieces were bound to give place to self-confidence and self-respect on the part of the Indian nation, and that India once awakened would no longer brook any insults and marks of inferiority at the hands of a still more microscopic bureaucratic minority. And it was Mrs. Besant who for the first time conceived the grand idea of carrying the message of Home Rule for India from town to town and from village to village, and of thus repelling once for all the charge of the microscopic minority to the utter bewilderment of the monopolists. Once the fire of patriotism coupled with intense loyalty to the Empire was kindled in every Indian heart, it was impossible to put out that fire by howsoever repressive action of the jealous few. That Mrs. Besant was right and that Lord Pentland was utterly wrong could be judged from the simple fact that in spite of her internment, and in spite of the threatening attitude of the servants of the Crown, Home Rule had come to stay and Home Rule had become the daily prayer in the humblest cottage as well as the richest mansion.

It was midsummer madness to attempt to damn a democratic and loyal movement by false allegations and innuendoes or even by unjust internments or threatening circulars. Thanks to the self-sacrifice, and unconquered and unconquerable will of Mrs. Besant to fight by all legitimate means for the freedom of the country she loved above anything else, thanks to the awakening of the Indian Demos, that the tide of Indian patriotism was now on, and that no repression could keep it back from rising to its destined height.

Mr. Vibhakar's address was enthusiastically received, and at the end of the address 200 new members joined the Home Rule League on the spot.

MR. BANKER'S APPEAL.

Mr. Banker appealed to the audience to respond honourably to the call of the Motherland, and not to miss an opportunity that might not come again in the life of the nation. He asked them to cast off all fear and timidity, for Home Rule was a loyal and constitutional demand. The Home Rule League stood for righteousness, for loyalty, for Imperial greatness, and therefore for national freedom. It might not be the good fortune of everybody to serve the Motherland as Mrs. Besant and other Indian patriots served, but it was certainly within the privilege of every loyal Indian to subscribe to the great cause for which the Home Rule League was exerting. Mr. Banker asked the hamlets and the villages to rise equal to the occasion, and he asked the townspeople to work as missionaries in spreading the light of knowledge and national consciousness among the teeming masses of the country.

After a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and the lecturer, the meeting dispersed amidst great enthusiasm.

In the evening Mr. Haribhai Jhaverbhai Amin was at home to the guests and the members of the Home Rule League.

LADIES' MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.

A public meeting of the ladies of Ahmedabad was held on 23rd instant under the presidentship of Sulochana Behen, the secretary of the local Vanita Nishrau when resolutions were passed protesting against the Madras internments, and welcoming Mr. Montagu's announcement of policy. Mr. I. K. Yajnik delivered a lecture on Home Rule.

HOME RULE SERIES.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule Leagues, Mr. R. G. Pradhan, of Nasik will deliver a lecture on "Lord Islington's Speech" to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Shri Krishna Lodge Hall, Cavel Street. Mr. N. C. Kelkar will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

PARSIS AND HOME RULE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with great pleasure the correspondence of Mr. Nowzer Marzaban on Parsis and Home Rule in your issue of to-day. It has always rejoiced me to see the members of my community stand by the side of Indians in their political aspirations. Since the day of that unwarranted and untimely speech by my priest on Parsis and Self-government (and we know he is not the authority to speak on the subject) some Parsis here and there are talking of calling an anti-Home Rule Anjuman Meeting. Heaven forbid such day should ever approach my community, and they prove false to this great nation, who sheltered us some thirteen hundred years ago in their Motherland, and now ours by adoption. The very idea, the very suggestion, pains a true Zoroastrian heart. That, Self-government is the legitimate aspiration of India is declared by no less a high authority than that great and good Viceroy Lord Hardinge. Then, why such idle talk as to give up that idea.

Loyal we are and loyal we shall always be to the British Crown. We all know the blessings of British Rule in India, but our sympathy cannot go with those servants of it who are now busy with repressive policy and interning our respected leaders under the colour of Defence of India Act.

I can claim some credit when I say the truth that since the day of internment the waves of patriotism which were lying idle in the Parsi hearts are now running in strong currents with those of Hindus and Mahomedans, and though there are many Parsis like me, who have not joined the Home Rule League, their sentiments are not other than those of Home Rule leaguers.—Yours, etc.,

P. B. S.

Bandora, 23rd August, 1917.

CATHOLIC OPINION ON HOME RULE FOR INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to send herewith for favour of reproduction in your popular and widely-circulated journal, cutting from the *Catholic Times and Catholic Opinion* of the 20th July last (received by me yesterday) of an editorial note headed "Home Rule for India." The paper in question is published at No. 8, Bouverie Stret, Flect Street, E. C. 4; also at 30 and 32 Manchester Street, Liverpool, England; and at, Bridge Street, Manchester, England. The note speaks for itself. I think it will be read with interest by Home Rulers all over India. It is an expression of a Catholic journal of some standing in England; it has a very large circulation all over English-speaking countries amongst the Catholics.—Yours, etc.

R. F. G.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1917.

Extract from "Catholic Times and Catholic Opinion."

During the debate on the Mesopotamia scandal, an intimation was given to the House that after the war great changes are to take place in the administration of India. It is quite time that India should be granted a very full measure of self-government. Nobody now thinks of Hindoos as a race unequal to the task of managing their own domestic affairs. Nor does anybody doubt their sincere loyalty to this country. It is an open secret that when the war broke out India was willing and anxious to help us with men and money. But our British mandarins, who think of India as a perquisite, frowned on all idea of using the limitless military strength of India's fighting races. India has been badly snubbed. And the terrible doings in Mesopotamia, the result of the incompetence and indifference of the British officials in India, have shown us how little trust we can place in the men who are supposed to govern that country of teeming millions. Now the time and the chance have come for giving India and the Indian natives self-government in the largest possible measure. The grant of Home Rule to India would be the best proof that our Empire stands for liberty and justice everywhere in the world. Too long has it been governed as if it was the preserve of our official caste.

HOME RULE LEGUE BRANCH AT ANAND.

A branch of the Home Rule League for India was formed at Anand on the 20th instant when six leading gentlemen joined it, and many Home Rule pamphlets were distributed among the people. Mr. Motibhai Lakhabhai Patel has consented to work as the Secretary of the branch.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Depression from the Bay is in the east of Central India but it is very feeble. The monsoon is weaker in Northern India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Gujarat, Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad; and local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa Punjab and Kashmir. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, United Provinces and north-east Baluchistan.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab three inches, Dibrugarh and Sibsagar one and half, Gogra one, Jalpaiguri three, Ludhiana one and half, Montgomery and Dwarka three, Veraval and Surat one and half, Sangor one, Jubbulpore three, Hoshangabad, Pachmarhi, Bombay and Ratnagiri two, Sholapur and Gulbarga one and half and Nizamabad one.

Forecast.—Decrease of rain in the Punjab.

MR. MONTAGU'S VISIT.

"NEW TIMES" COMMENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Aug. 23.

Commenting on Mr. Montagu's visit, the "New Times" says:—We can only hope he will not look at the delicate and difficult problem of India through the political spectacles of the "man on the spot." If he will but be in close touch with honest and representative Indian opinion, he will have no doubt that the Congress League scheme of Reforms represents the minimum of our national demands and nothing short of it will be acceptable to the people; for Mr. Montagu will know if he will wipe away the hide-bound traditions of official class that the Indian people will not give up their hold on the fundamental idea of our national life, the idea of equal partnership in the British Commonwealth, despite slips and errors, and of many a rugged path India is urged by the world forces today to walk to where the hosts of freedom shine.

DANGER AHEAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The bold determination of Mr. Montagu to see things for himself and beard the lion in his den has been welcomed everywhere. There is however one danger ahead to which the attention of our countrymen should be drawn. It is well known that children are prone to make mischief whils the nurse is away but turn into "good" boys and girls on her approach. There are already signs that the different Provincial Governments which recently had a fit of mischief are settling down quietly into peacefulness and may preserve the same happy demeanour during the next few months. This may induce our generally peaceful and grateful people to be ultra moderate in the expression of their views before Mr. Montagu when he comes here and he may carry the impression that all is well in this land. We want our leaders and representative men to be extravagant neither in the portrayal of wrongs nor in the portrayal of administrative virtues. Mr. Montagu's visit will be a historic and epoch-making one and it will be our own fault if deluded by the conciliatory attitude (hastily assumed) of some of the administrations we shirk our duty of telling the truth and nothing but the truth to the representative of his Majesty's Government when he comes here. Let it also be remembered that the internments of Mrs. Besant and her associates, of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali and several others, the outward sign and symbol of the policy of the Government, continue.—Yours, etc.

A. LAYMAN.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1917.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. J. Hughes, Superintendent of Post Offices 1st grade, employed as Director of Potal services in Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, is appointed Assistant Director-General of Post offices of India in the grade of Rs. 800 with effect from 20th July 1917, vice Rai Bahadur P. A. Krishnama Charlu, Assistant Director-General of post office deceased. Mr. Hughes will continue on field service.

The following reversions in grades of Postmaster-General are ordered with effect from 4th August 1917:—Mr. H. S. H. Pilkington, C.I.E., M. V. O. to revert to 3rd grade.

Mr. A. W. Lane Ryan to revert as Assistant Director-General of Post office in grade of Rs. 1,200—40—1,400.

Mr. J. Monteath I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Postmaster-General 4th grade, Madras.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. B. T. Roussac, the Deputy Superintendent of police, Port Blair is appointed commandant and District Superintendent of police, Port Blair, vice Major H. W. Rowlandson I. A. who reverts to military duty.

Lieut. C. A. Stanton I.A.R.O., to be Assistant Commandant and Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair.

(Continued from Column 6.)

live a splendid life of usefulness, employing their national qualities for the benefit of their nation and the world.

The Dewan then thanked the lecturer for his eloquent and interesting address and urged those present not to forget when they left the hall the points which had been brought forward which were very useful and ought to be thought over at home.

GAEKWAR'S SPEECH.

After a vote of thanks his Highness the Maharaja rose and addressed the meeting. He said that when he came to the lecture he had not intended to speak, but there were some things that he would like to say. He had listened with great interest to the lecture, and he felt it was very necessary that all should realise the position of the individual in the State. While the State was asking so much from the individual, it was necessary for it to see that it gave in return everything that was required for the full development of individual life and individual liberty. But this could come about, along with the reforms that had been suggested, only if people were prepared to put aside hyprocrisy and self-deception. They must be prepared to put aside caste prejudice, and act in accordance with the brotherhood of man if the State was to succeed in realising the ideals of individual progress, without that it was not possible for the State to do it. He was sure that every one there had the cause of India at heart.

MODERN EDUCATION.

MR. ERNEST WOOD'S LECTURE IN BARODA.

THE GAEKWAR'S SPEECH.

(From a Correspondent.)

BARODA, Aug. 21.

A large gathering assembled last evening in the hall of the Baroda College, to hear a lecture from Mr. Ernest Wood, the Hon. Secretary of the Theosophical Education Trust, who is touring the country on behalf of the movement for National Education. H. H. the Maharaja Saheb was present, and the magnificent hall was crowded with distinguished people and the Dewan took the chair.

After referring to the efforts and the great success of H. H. the Maharaja in promotion of education in Baroda, the Dewan went on to introduce the lecturer of the evening, saying that he was well known to all as the Secretary of the Trust which was managing 31 schools in India, and colleges for both men and women, and that his work in introducing the development of character prominently into education was doing much for the Indian youth whose case he has at heart.

He said that the new movement in education required much of working for character, through fundamental virtues of courage, truth and love, and they would all listen with great pleasure to a lecture on this subject from Mr. Ernest Wood, upon whom he then called.

MR. ERNEST WOOD'S LECTURE.

Mr. Wood said that he rose this evening to address them on reforms in education with much more diffidence than usual, for he had seen something of the great advances that had been made and were being made in the State, which far surpassed anything that he had seen in any other part of the country. There were a number of causes which, at the present time, were forcing people in every part of the world to look seriously into questions of education. Statesmen were now realising what the Prussians had realised a hundred years ago, that education is the greatest lever for the raising of a powerful and united nation, and they had employed it consistently for that purpose ever since their crushing defeat by the great Napoleon. Education had certainly been the most terrible engine in their hands, and unfortunately they had used it for the pursuit of an idea which was repugnant to all the rest of the civilised world. They had pursued the ideal of education for national purposes with two main branches; a great admiration for the development of will through laborious work, whether of head or hands, and an insistent hypnotic demand that each individual should regard himself merely as a lifeless wheel in the machinery of state without introducing into that machinery elements of individual inspiration which might interfere with the absolutely smooth working of the whole. England, on the other hand, had followed individualistic ideals, realising that each unit might have something of great value to contribute to his country, requiring the greatest liberty of individual expression, and trusting to the tremendous force of patriotism for which England is famous in her schools and throughout her life to preserve the integrity of the nation and ensure the progress of the Empire.

STUDY OF CONTEMPORARY THINGS.

In enumerating the chief causes for unrest in modern education, Mr. Wood pointed out that the present war had brought us back forcibly to the study of contemporary man, which had been neglected in the schools and that all countries were realising that young men brought up out of touch with contemporary conditions were not well fitted for life, while the study of contemporary things was as excellent a gymnastic for the mind as the study of the past, in fact a much better one because it has greater force for the imagination, dealing as it did with objects more related to the sense and experience of the student. The second cause he mentioned was the gradual decline of home life among the intellectual classes. The demands of modern education not only brought greater numbers of students into the colleges, and kept them there till a later age than was formerly the case, but at the same time the curriculum was so overloaded that even when school was over for the day and the students went home for the evening they were compelled there to get out their books and continue their studies, so that it might almost be said that home life at the present time had become a kind of hostel life, for the student came but little into touch with his mother and father, and learn those religious and social matters which form the chief part of home education in recent times. A third cause was the highly specialised condition of modern life. Two generations ago it was competent for any man with a good general education to take up any profession; one generation ago the profession of doctor, engineer, lawyer and some others were pushing themselves backward into the schools, but now we realised that for industries, commerce and other occupations preparation was required within the schools, and even where education is general it must be specially related to life.

Mr. Wood illustrated this principle in connection with the teaching of chemistry, and with the various branches of training for citizenship. He pointed out at the same time the effect of studies related to modern life on the minds of the students, from the standpoint of citizenship, and emphasised the effect upon the character of the students who would acquire under these conditions a new motive and realise that the world wanted them, that they were part of a brotherhood of man and that they could

(Contiaued in Column 5.)

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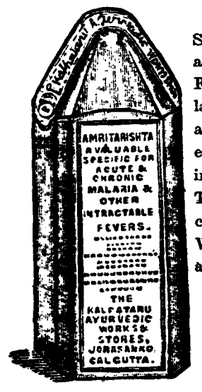
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MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

SPECIAL SESSION CONSIDERS POLITICAL SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Aug. 25.

A special emergent session of the Madras Provincial Conference was held at the Gokhale Hall this afternoon to discuss the present political situation in the country. Several districts were represented by their leading public men.

Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer welcomed the delegates in a lengthy speech, in which he surveyed the present political situation and justified Indian agitation to secure Self-Government after the war. His reference to Mrs. Besant evoked enthusiasm. He criticised the use of the Indian Defence Act to put down constitutional agitation to secure legitimate advancement of the Indian cause. He maintained that passive resistance was constitutional, but suggested that in view of the proposed visit of the Secretary of State it should be dropped for the time being.

Dewan Bahadur Kesava Pillai, who was proposed to the chair by Mr. V. P. Madhava Row, then delivered his presidential address.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai then rose and delivered his address, in the course of which, he said that India prayed that the Empire might emerge triumphant and victorious, and he had no doubt that victorious England would be generous and thankful. The bureaucracy, he quoted the opinions of a number of distinguished Indians in support, was jealous of Indian progress, and the colour bar had been acting as a blight on the spirit of the people. The internments had not merely created great uneasiness in the country, but had added to the great apprehensions of their political future.

Referring to Mr. Gokhale's scheme he pointed out that much water had flowed under the bridge since it had been framed by Mr. Gokhale. But even that moderate scheme did not find favour with Lord Sydenham. The memorandum of the nineteen represented the minimum of India's demand, and was no doubt open to discussion in details.

Referring to communal representation, he pointed out that many distinguished European officials in 1908 had condemned it, and also some of the zemindars including the Raja of Curuppam. He was of the opinion that communal representation was fraught with mischief to the progress of the country. He would appeal to Brahmin and non-Brahmin communities to merge their differences and co-operate for the common end. He had no doubt that the electorate would elect whom they considered best to serve them, and he would beg them not to fight over communal representation. He also appealed to the public to drop for the present the idea of passive resistance, (voices of "No, No") in consideration of the fact, that the Empire was still at war, and of the hopeful tone of Mr. Montagu's announcement, and also of the grant of commissions to Indians in the army.

A MADRAS MANIFESTO.

RECOURSE TO PASSIVE RESISTANCE DEPRECATED AT PRESENT JUNCTURE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Aug 24.

A manifesto, signed by Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, Mr. N. Subbarow, the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma, the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. V. P. Madhava Row, the Hon. Mr. Venkatapathy Raju, the Hon. Mr. Ramchandra Row and the Hon. Mr. P. Siva Row, has been issued. The manifesto refers to the proposed visit of the Secretary of State for India and observes that the first condition of the success of Mr. Montagu's mission will be the release of Mrs. Besant and other persons interned for political activities.

It urges a corresponding obligation on the part of the people and says that they must cease to advocate the withdrawal of their representatives from honorary association with Government and other forms of political boycott, and that the proposal to start passive resistance, though constitutional and not opposed to the constitutions of the Congress, must be laid aside for the time being, and observes that other means, not so strong as passive resistance, still remain to be tried. Debates in the Indian and Provincial Legislative Councils, deputation to England, petitions to Parliament are in contemplation and they must have proved useless before passive resistance became necessary.

The manifesto says that a policy of passive resistance, with the express object of embarrassing the administration during the war, is likely to lose them their English friends and they shall make it difficult for champions like Sir William Wedderburn to help them.

INDIAN CASUALTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 23.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 478 Indian Expeditionary Forces :—

Died of Wounds :—I. A., 2nd Lieut H. St. J. Saunder Jones, previously reported missing.
Prisoner of War :—I. A. Lieut C. W. Palin.

At the High Court to-day before Justice Chaudhuri when the case of the Bengal National Bank against some of its directors was called on, counsel representing the parties mentioned that the case was likely to be settled. Terms had been arranged subject to confirmation of the Board of Directors. His Lordship adjourned the case till Monday.

FIRST INDIAN COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

NAMES PUBLISHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 24.

The following Indian gentlemen in recognition of their services in the war have been granted Commissions in his Majesty's Army and have been gazetted to the Indian Army with effect from the 25th August, 1917. These gentlemen have been posted to the following units of the Indian Army :—

Captain Zoravar Singh, M.C., A.D.C., 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers.
Captain Kunwar Amar Singh, 2nd Lancers (Gardener's Horse).
Captain Aga Kassim Shah, 3rd Skinner's Horse.
Captain Khan Muhammad Akbar Khan, 1st Brahmans.
Captain Malik Mumtaz Khan, 4th Cavalry.
Captain Kunwar Pirthi Singh, 5th Cavalry.
Captain Bala Saheb Daphle, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajputs, Light Infantry.
Lieut. Rana Jodha Jan Bahadur, M.C., A.D.C., 3rd Brahmans.
Lieut. Kunwar Sawai Singh, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DELIVERY IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 24.

As has been already stated in the press the arrangement arrived at regarding the Outward mail service is that the mails will be sent in alternate weeks to Bombay and Colombo, respectively. Those sent to Colombo will not be carried by the Peninsular and Oriental steamers. The greater part of the mails when received at Colombo will be ready sorted according to provinces and these will be forwarded direct to their destinations. For the present, however, there will be a certain amount of unsorted mails and these will have to be sent to Bombay, to be sorted. It is hoped that arrangements may be possible for sorting the whole of the outward mail sent to Colombo *en route*, and when these arrangements have been perfected the whole of the mails arriving at Colombo will be forwarded direct to their destinations.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

RECRUITING IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Aug. 25.

The total number of recruits registered for the Indian Defence Force now is over 1,221 from Mandalay and Rangoon. By the end of the month, it is expected that over fifteen hundred recruits will be secured from the whole province.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY CORPS.

APPEAL TO STUDENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Aug. 25.

A public meeting was held here this evening, in the Senate Hall of the Allahabad University, with Sir P. C. Banerji, Vice-Chancellor in the chair, to appeal to the students to enrol themselves in the University Corps of the Indian Defence Corps. Lieut.-Col. Fremantle and several leaders of both communities spoke, and it is expected that the required numbers will be obtained.

DEATH OF A LUCKNOW EDITOR.

THE LATE MR. GULAM HUSAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Aug. 25.

The death occurred this morning of Mr. Gulam Husain, Editor, "New Era," as the result of injuries received in the accident he met with on the 18th.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 24.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPT.

Mr. W. Archbald is appointed acting Vice-Consul for Chile at Rangoon.

Major J. A. Brett is appointed Assistant Commissioner Peshawar.

Mr. R. J. W. Heale is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.

Mr. K. S. Fitze, I.C.S., is posted first assistant to Resident, Baroda.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Muhammad Sana Ullah is appointed Archeological Chemist.

Rev. E. L. Smith, Chaplain, resigns service; Rev. G. H. James, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, resigns service.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following gentlemen are appointed to I.A.R.O. :—

To be Second Lieutenants, Cavalry Branch :—A. B. Knowlton, E. H. Anderson, W. D. C. Williams, J. K. Drysdale.

Infantry Branch :—To be Lieuts R. H. Parge.

To be Second Lieuts. :—J. J. Jaggar, G. S. Pow, G. T. Lee, W. H. Clarke, R. S. B. Emmott, J. M. Hurley, J. P. K. Wilkins, A. R. Daniel, C. L. Lewis and P. O. Withlock.

Volunteer officer's decorations have been conferred on Captain G. A. Phillips, Nagpur Rifles, Captain E. Fore Gard, Bangalore Rifles, and Honorary Lieut A. A. Abican, Moulmein Rifles.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. T. Stowell officiated as Secretary, Railway Board, vice Mr. F. A. Hadow on leave.

Mr. H. St. G. Gilmore is appointed Traffic Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway, vice Mr. J. H. Murray retired.

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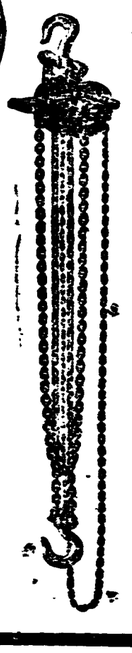

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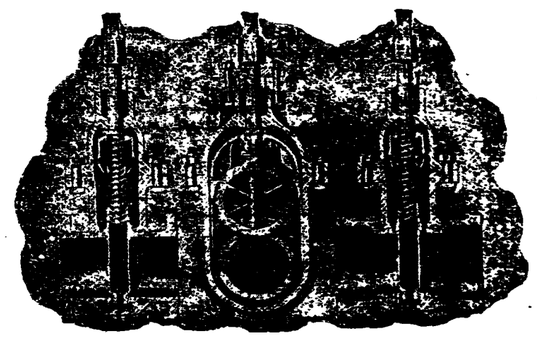

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The depression from the Bay, which continues feeble, is now in eastern Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras Deccan. Rainfall has been local in Burma, Assam, North-west Frontier Provinces, Sind, Central India and east Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in United Provinces and Rajputana.

The principal amounts are:—Dibrugarh two inches, Sambalpur, Patna one, Ludhian, Multan two, Lahore four, Sialkot, Khushab one and a half, Montgomery three, Deesa, Nagpur one, Hoshangabad two, Pachmarhi, Raipur one and a half, Bombay three, Ahmednagar, Sholapur one and a half, Parbhani, Hyderabad Deccan, Hanamkonda and Gulbarga one, and Nizamabad three.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Central India west, in Rajputana and north Bombay Deccan, and decrease in the extreme north.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th Aug. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.788 Inch.
Temperature of Air	77.5 Deg.
Wet Buib Thermometer	76.1 ,,
Dew Point	75.5 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.937 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	10.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	79.4 ,,
Minimum do.	75.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	172 Miles.
Fall of Rain	2.74 Inches
Total fall during month	17.99 ,,
Do. do. year	48.79 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 25th Aug.	0.79 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	25	m	3 43	25	2	25	m 9	5	20	9
			3 58a	25	2		9	43a	17	9
Sun.	26	m	4 47	24	2	26	m 10	14	21	8
			4 9a	24	7		10	50a	18	0
Mon.	27	m	6 5	24	8	27				
			5 33a	24	2		0	25a	21	11
Tues.	28	m	7 36	25	3	28	m 0	22	17	11
			6a	24	5		2	2a	21	2
Wed.	29	m	8 49	26	3	29	m 1	41	17	4
			8 28a	25	3		2	57a	19	11
Thur	30	m	9 39	27	5	30	m 2	42	16	7
			9 54a	26	6		3	45a	18	6
Fri.	31	m	10 23	26	5	31	m 3	37	15	10
			10 30a	27	9		4	29a	17	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 25 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 7h. 3m.
,, 26 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 7h. 2m.
,, 27 (Monday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 7h. 1m.
,, 28 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 7h. 0m.
,, 29 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 6h. 59m.
,, 30 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 6h. 58m.
,, 31 (Friday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 6h. 57m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 August 17d. 11h. 51.0m. p.m.: Frst quarter: 26d. 0h. 38.2m. a.m. Full Moon September 1d. 5h. 58.5m. p.m.; Last quarter: 2d. 0h. 35mm. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 25th August, 1917 was 29.986 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 25th August 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local; Multan has had 1.87in., Lahore 4.45in. and Hissar 0.40in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect except in the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Mainpuri has had 0.48in. and Allahabad 0.36in. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north-western districts and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana and local in Sind; Jacobabad has had 0.33in., Ajmer 0.47in., Kotah 0.61in. and Mount Abu 0.44in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect in west Rajputana but has become normal elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and local in Kathiawar and Central India West; Bhuj has had 0.70in, Rajkot 0.33in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.66in., Surat 0.79in., Ahmedabad 0.15in., Deesa 0.95in. and Indore 0.57in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.65in., Saugor 0.34in., Hoshangabad 2.33in., Khandwa 0.12in., Akola 0.23in., Amraoti 0.55in., Nagpur 1.01in., Chanda 0.56in. and Raipur 1.27in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 2.59in., Ratnagiri 0.78in., Marmugao 0.58in. and Karwar 0.17in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature continues in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Malegaon has had 0.35in., Ahmednagar 1.27in., Poona 0.30in., Sholapur 1.66in., Bijapur 0.26in., Aurangabad 0.53in., Nizamabad 2.82in. and Hyderabad 1.05in. Skies are heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual and day temperature is generally in defect.

General Remarks.—Under the influence of the depression which was reported to be lying off the Orrisa coast yesterday, the monsoon has caused an increase of precipitation in the Central Provinces and the Deccan. There has, however, been a decrease in north-west India and on the west coast of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general on the north Coromandel coast and i the Konkan, the Bombay and the Madras Deccan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, Gujarat and east Rajputana and local in Mysore, Central India West, Kathiawar, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Sind.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Konkan, the Deccan, the Central Provinces, Central India West and Gujarat and local rain in the United Provinces, Rajputana, the Punjab and Kathiawar and some showers in Sind and Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 25th of August, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (24th Aug.)	98.4	88.8	67	..	0	—0.01
Jask	90.7	78.0	76	..	0	—0.06
Musket	81.5	77.0	77	..	0	—0.17
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	80.3	71.0	84	0.03	29.35	+11.71
Lahore	79.1	74.3	98	4.45	15.97	+0.27
Hissar	92.4	76.7	90	0.40	9.26	..
Ambala	89.7	78.1	93	..	25.97	+5.09
Delhi	89.0	76.5	89	..	18.96	+1.22
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.2	78.0	87	..	27.97	+9.49
Mainpuri	93.1	78.4	87	0.48	16.90	—0.23
Jhansi	94.4	78.8	79	..	29.71	+3.41
Cawnpore	94.2	80.1	85	..	30.89	+7.39
Allahabad	94.1	79.5	86	0.36	28.76	—0.05
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	100.3	80.8	78	0.33	5.49	+3.33
Karachi	86	0 76.9	91	9.04	1.79	—3.80
Ajmer	84.2	75.3	86	0.47	30.65	+15.66
Jaipore	89.5	77.1	79	..	28.46	+11.90
Kotah	91.2	77.6	78	0.61	36.03	+16.50
Mount Abu	71.4	65.9	93	0.44	76.66	+30.61
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	83.0	75.1	86	0.70	10.74	—0.29
Dwarka	85.1	78.9	85	..	4.86	—6.55
Veraval	83.4	79.2	91	..	19.75	+5.10
Rajkot	86.8	71.8	90	0.33	16.93	—3.75
Bhavnagar Para	92.4	75.8	94	0.66	18.49	—0.88
Surat	85.1	75.9	82	0.79	28.16	—3.72
AhDedabad	91.2	75.6	86	0.15	22.43	—1.82
Deesa	88.4	75.2	89	0.95	32.42	+14.07
Neemuch	86.2	74.1	88	..	33.99	+19.08
Indore	84.3	72.2	94	0.57	22.58	—0.83
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.7	74.5	91	0.65	38.26	—1.63
Saugor	88.0	71.8	92	0.34	38.19	+5.37
Noshangabad	88.5	75.0	96	2.33	36.46	+2.26
Chandawa	85.2	74.6	92	0.12	18.58	—0.90
Akola	84.8	74.2	88	0.23	17.14	—3.68
Amraoti	85.1	73.3	94	0.55	12.98	—8.48
Nangpur	89.7	73.8	90	1.01	25.34	—6.98
Chanda	86.3	74.4	90	0.56	34.10	—1.14
Raipur	88.3	73.3	91	1.27	43.71	+11.76
KONKAN—						
Bombay	79.4	75.6	95	2.59	46.71	—8.43
Ratnagiri	79.8	75.1	91	0.78	69.84	—10.18
Karmugao	79.4	74.7	98	0.58	86.29	—8.71
Varwar	79.6	75.2	95	0.17	92.82	—3.20
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.7	71.5	92	0.35	2.78	—9.24
Ahmednagar	79.1	68.3	93	1.27	19.27	—0.29
Poona	81.4	70.3	89	0.30	7.96	—7.22
Sholapur	78.3	70.7	89	1.66	10.08	—2.83
Bijapur	81.0	70.0	91	0.26	9.78	—2.15
Belgaum	74.3	67.3	97	0.09	29.68	—11.78
Aurangabad	78.3	69.7	92	0.53	18.04	+2.12
Nizamabad (Indur)	78.9	70.6	96	2.82	33.01	+9.50
Hyderabad	75.7	70.0	93	1.05	15.89	—0.02
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Bangalore	81.0	73.9	93	..	10528	+11.13
Calicut	80.1	75.5	95	0.06	56.81	—22.41
Cochin	83.9	75.9	80	..	55.58	—6.43
Colombo	86.0	74.8	95	..	8.84	—6.75
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.3	77.1	84	1.10	21.34	+4.83
Bellary	86.1	73.0	78	0.16	9.13	+3.50
Cuddapah	88.6	73.6	79	0.72	11.03	—0.89
Madras	89.9	76.6	91	0.10	14.07	+4.39
Bangalore	77.1	66.4	94	0 20	11.60	+0.17
Coimbatore	88	70.5	82	..	2.74	—1.15
Trichinopoly	93.2	76.8	65	..	10.98	+5.03
Negapatam	92.6	77.9	73	0.04	2.57	—2.68

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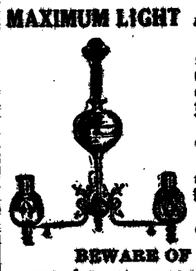

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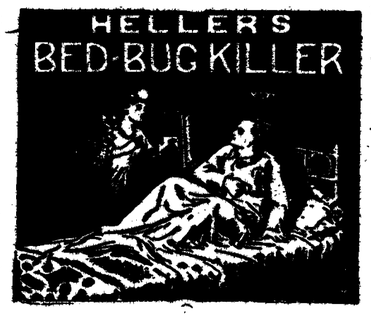

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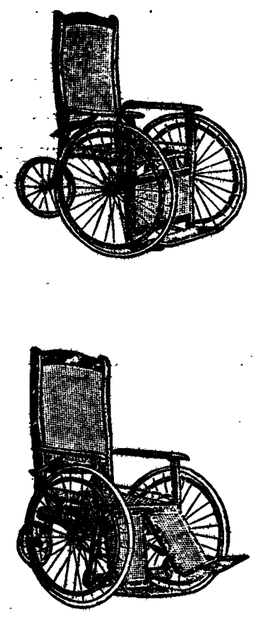

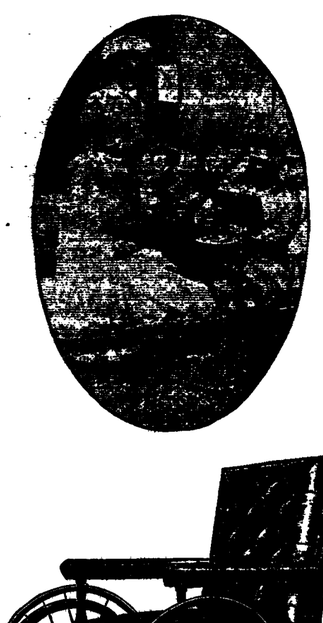

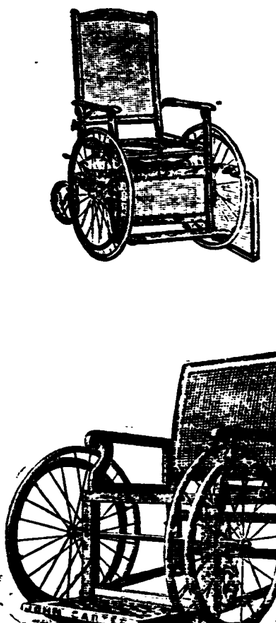

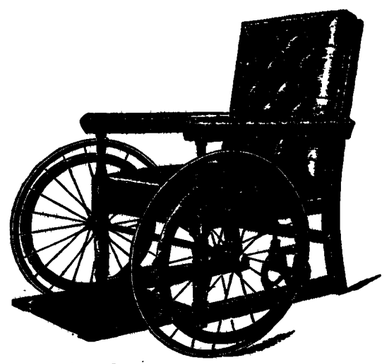

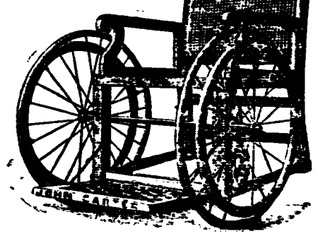

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